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ADMINISTRATION NOT SUPPORTING IRRECONCILABLES

**Senators' View That Versailles
Treaty Has Been Abandoned
as Basis of Peace Not Sanc-
tioned by State Department**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—In spite of the vigorous campaign
conducted by the Republican leaders
of the United States Senate, and par-
ticularly by the "irreconcilables," who
see a step toward isolation in every
move and maneuver, the Harding Ad-
ministration is apparently clinging to
the belief that the Treaty of Ver-
sailles, as distinct from the League of
Nations, may be used as the basis of
adjustment of the European tangle,
and that it may not be necessary or
feasible to make a special treaty of
peace with the former enemy powers.

During the last few days the "ir-
reconcilables" have sought to create
the impression that the Treaty of Ver-
sailles was in fact abandoned, and this
notwithstanding the statements made
by President Harding in his address to
the special session of Congress,
wherein he clearly indicated that the
treaty might be the basis of final ad-
justments.

Conflict of View

On the sanction of the Adminis-
tration, it is stated that those who speak
of complete abandonment of the
Treaty and talk of special treaties of
peace to replace it are not speaking
either on behalf of the President or
on behalf of the State Department.
The statement that no decision had
been reached to justify the assertions
made by certain senators was made on
such authority as to indicate clearly
that there is a very serious conflict of
view between the Administration
proper and the senatorial leaders.

In his speech in defense of the Knox
peace resolution last week, Henry
Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massa-
chusetts, majority leader, spoke of
treaties being framed with the former
enemy powers. The statement was
widely interpreted as indicating a
policy of complete abandonment of the
Versailles Treaty.

That such a decision has been
reached is denied on high authority.
Mr. Lodge was quick yesterday to dis-
claim any intent of having meant that
the Administration would seek to
frame special peace treaties. He said
that when he referred to treaties in
his address he merely meant treaties
of commerce, amity, extradition, etc.,
and not a specific treaty with Germany
to do over again what was sought to
be done in the Treaty of Versailles.

Extremists Not Supported

At the same time, however, the Ma-
ssachusetts Senator reiterated an as-
sertion freely made by the Republican
leaders, namely, that it is absolutely
impossible to strip the Versailles
Treaty of its many entanglements and
to put it in such shape that it could
be submitted to the Senate as a basis
of settlement.

Thus while denying that he had had
special treaties with Germany and
Austria in contemplation, the Massa-
chusetts Senator's statement indicates
that the conflict does exist, because
the Administration has not reached the
conclusion that it is impossible so to
strip and modify the Treaty of Ver-
sailles as to make it an acceptable and
feasible basis of settlement. From the
time the President indicated his views
on this question before the special
session of Congress neither he nor any
responsible official of the State De-
partment has made any statements to
indicate that the belief of the feasi-
bility of using the treaty had been
abandoned.

In other words, it is becoming per-
fectly clear that the Administration
is not following the Senate extren-
ists. The latter have time and again
in the last few days declared the
Treaty of Versailles "dead as a New
England salt mackerel." They dis-
missed the President's statement in
his address as not significant and not
to be taken literally.

"Oh, well," they have in effect de-
clared, "that is all right about what
the President said as to engagements
under the treaty, but we know that it
is all humbug, for the reason that the
treaty and the League of Nations are
so entangled that it is out of the ques-
tion to separate them. The President's
pronouncement on the League is also
a pronouncement of the treaty."

No Indication of Change

There is no avoiding the conclusion
that the extremists are making every
effort to swing the Administration
from its moorings. They felt that
they were succeeding and they re-
garded the passage of the Knox resolu-
tion as a great step toward the final
success of their plans of complete
withdrawal. On the other hand, the
Administration regarded the passage
of the resolution as important merely
because it "satisfied a state of mind,"
and not because it was in reality a step
toward settlement or a step toward
abandonment of European concerns.

Nothing that has developed indicates
that this attitude of the Adminis-
tration has changed. The part taken in

the controversy with Germany and the
refusal of the President, so far at
least, to approve or sanction the with-
drawal of troops, goes to show, it is
said, that he is keeping in his own
hands the larger matters of policy.
Further indication of this was forth-
coming yesterday when President Har-
ding indicated that he was opposed to
Congress taking the lead in formu-
lating any disarmament plans or in
outlining any policy for a conference
of the nations on this vital question.
President Harding believes it is a mat-
ter which must be tackled and solved
in connection with the many other
matters of great import that are pend-
ing, and, furthermore, has clearly in-
dicated that he will retain the initia-
tive. He is not disposed to allow him-
self to be stamped on the Treaty of
Versailles or the withdrawal of troops,
any more than on the question of dis-
armament.

PRESIDENT URGES GREATER ECONOMY

**Every Department of Govern-
ment at Washington Is Called
Upon to Aid in Overcoming
Constantly Increasing Deficits**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—In taking account of its financial
condition, the government has awak-
ened to the fact that it has an enor-
mous deficiency to meet, and is con-
tinually increasing it. A halt has
accordingly been called, and every
department of the government has been
told to live within its appropriation.
If this is not sufficient to enable it to
carry out the various projects that have
been planned, they are to be
given up unless they are of the
greatest emergency.

The subject was thoroughly dis-
cussed at the Cabinet meeting yester-
day, the President having written a
letter setting forth the situation. A
copy of this letter was given to each
member of the Cabinet, the text being
as follows:

"I am in receipt of a letter from
Chairman Warren of the Senate Ap-
propriations Committee, calling my
attention to the fact that estimates
now before Congress call for approxi-
mately \$216,000,000 of deficiency ap-
propriations, and that the estimated
deficiencies will run very much be-
yond that. I do not know of any
more dangerous tendency in the ad-
ministration of governmental depart-
ments, and I am very sure that we can
never fix ourselves firmly on a basis
of economy until the departments are
conducted within the provisions made
by Congress.

"I wish you would call this matter
to the attention of the various bureau
chiefs, so that a like situation may not
be reported in future."

Warning from Mr. Warren.

The letter from Senator Warren,
which has brought the exigency of the
extravagant methods in government
control to the attention of the Presi-
dent, contained the following state-
ments:

"There is no question about esti-
mates for strictly legal deficiencies
submitted in accordance with the pro-
visions of the law; but not all of these
sums are of this character. I notice
that some are for new work entirely,
and have no place whatsoever in de-
ficiency bills.

"It would seem that heads of depart-
ments and government establishments
and officers of the government charged
with the responsibility of submission
of estimates should be held to a strict
accountability. Now that the war is
over, there seems to be little excuse
for the various departments not con-
ducting their expenditures more
nearly within their appropriations."

While the estimates made before
Congress call for about \$216,000,000
to meet deficiencies, the total of such
bills is expected to reach \$400,000,000,
and may amount to \$500,000,000.

Legacy from the Past

The Administration is at pains to
state that this is a legacy left to it by
the previous administration.

There is no other government, it is
stated, and certainly no large business
organization, where money is spent on
so large scale with so little checking
up or supervision as by the United
States, partly because this is such a
rich nation, and partly because the
system, or lack of it, has been allowed
to develop, of each department spend-
ing far beyond its income and going
to Congress afterward to have its defi-
cit made up. John W. Weeks, Secre-
tary of War said yesterday, speaking
for his department, that since he be-
came its head there had been no ex-
penditures which had not been di-
rectly approved by him. He added
that the War Department has the
smallest deficiency of any department
of the government.

To adjust expenditures, Congress
will be asked to enact legislation pro-
viding for an emergency commission
to be composed of the Director of the
Budget, when the budget bill shall
have been passed, and probably the
chairman of appropriations commit-
tees of both houses of Congress; to
pass on all proposed expenditures.
This practically takes the responsibility
for the expenses of government
operation off the executive and lodges
it in the legislative branch of the gov-
ernment.

MEXICO DEFEATS RADICALS' PLANS

**Oregon Government, by Cooper-
ating in Public Improvements
and in Aiding Industry, Gives
Employment to Malcontents**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Bolshe-
vism and Socialism, the latter consid-
ered by many to be the originator of
the former, are being kept from devel-
opment in Mexico by the granting by
the government of cooperative im-
provements, and by the development
of the country along the lines de-
manded by the Socialists. But care is
taken that these methods are differ-
ent from those employed in Soviet
Russia, according to Dr. Alex C. Com-
sen, of the department of political
economy and history of the Univer-
sity of Copenhagen, who has been for
three months in Mexico City, studying
conditions there in comparison with
those of the revolution-raised govern-
ment of Russia.

Dr. Comsen gave to a correspondent
of The Christian Science Monitor the
following exclusive interview regard-
ing work of the Mexican Government
in checking the bolshevistic move-
ment, and in making certain conces-
sions to Socialism, by which these
movements have been kept in check:

"It has been said in Europe that
your former President, Woodrow Wil-
son, gave the Socialists of the United
States more than any Socialists in the
world ever had asked, and that, with-
out apparently conceding to their de-
mands, he actually granted virtually
all of them. The new government of
Mexico, which I may say is making
consists of three men, Alvaro Obregon,
Plutarco Elias Calles, and Adolfo de
la Huerta, has gone even further than
this description says President Wilson
went, for it has checkmated the Social-
ists, and their political offspring, the
Bolsheviks, by granting the changes
these restless ones were about to de-
mand, before they had time to formu-
late their demands.

Plan Proves Successful

"This seems to be an unusual pro-
ceeding for a government; yet it has
worked out well in Mexico, in this way,
that it has provided the greater part,
I should say 80 or 90 per cent, of the
people with work, and has so filled up
their time with well-paid labor that
they have no idle time left in which
to foment trouble for the government.
Just how this will eventuate when the
people have become accustomed to the
present conditions of well-paid labor,
and commence to demand something
better, no one can say, but I believe
Mexico is now safe from both revolu-
tionary and labor troubles for at least
a decade, possible for a longer period,
until the present youth of the govern-
ment grows up and becomes discontented
with those conditions which are satis-
factory to the current generation of
adults.

"When the Obregon-Calles-Huerta
Government came into power, there
was, in all parts of the country, a
large element which was out of work,
either through having been connected
with the various revolutions, which
had come to an end, or through en-
forced closing down of industries due
to the various revolutions. A number
of propagandists and agitators from
Russia, preaching Bolshevism; several
from Germany, spreading Socialist
doctrines, and a few who had been
leaders in the International Workers
of the World in the United States, ap-
peared among the unemployed in the
states of Yucatan, Veracruz, Chihua-
hua, Sinaloa, Sonora, and even in the
Federal District, in which is located
the national capital.

Workers Aid Idle Strikers

"Men who were working in the
ports of some of these states were
influenced to strike for an unusual
reason: solely with the demand that
all idle men in the community be
given work. I doubt if there ever has
been a strike for this reason before
in the history of Labor. The foreign
agents had succeeded in organizing the
idle men into associations some-
what like the unions of the United
States, and in a short time persuaded
the workers who had employment to
come into these associations. Once
so organized, the men, both working
and idle, were persuaded to demand
work for all. The government, in-
stead of waiting for these strikers to
do any damage, or to increase in power
to a point at which they might be-
come a menace to the tranquillity of
the country, immediately took up a
program of port development, con-
struction of good roads, and re-
habilitation of the railroads. Within
a month after the new government
came into power, it was offering work
—and by work I mean unskilled
labor—to more men than there were
in all the unions organized in any of
the states mentioned.

"In the cities as in the country, too,
the government, to a limited extent,
aided the native manufacturers and
distributors—especially of foodstuffs
and clothing—in reestablishing them-
selves on a peace footing, so that they
could distribute a portion of their
earnings, as wages, among a larger
number of employees. The result of
this was that the only serious distur-
bance in any city following the in-
coming of the new government was the
street-car strike in Mexico City,
which, eventually, was settled with-
out resort to force, yet the organiza-
tion of the workmen was not recog-
nized, though they received better
pay and shorter hours."

NEWS SUMMARY

It has become evident that the Ad-
ministration at Washington is not sup-
porting the position taken by Senate
Republican leaders, especially the so-
called irreconcilables, that the Treaty
of Versailles has been abandoned as a
basis of settlement. This has been
the stand taken by the Senate extren-
ists, but it was clearly indicated
yesterday that it has not the sanction
of the State Department. The atti-
tude of President Harding in the
matter of the negotiations over Ger-
man reparations and over the disarm-
ament question is taken as showing
that he means to retain the initiative
in foreign relations. p. 1

The United States Senate Naval
Affairs Committee has been informed
by President Harding that he does not
desire a disarmament amendment at-
tached to the naval appropriations
bill. The Senate Administration
leaders, therefore, are attempting to
organize the Republican machine to
override the Borah resolution. p. 4

Another task to which the Republi-
can Senate leaders have set their
hand is that of preventing further in-
quiry into the Newberry election
scandal, following the reversal by the
Supreme Court of the Senator's con-
viction. The position taken by the
majority leaders is that the decision
has removed the necessity for further
investigation. The progressive sena-
tors, on the other hand, are rallying
their forces and will try to defeat any
attempt to stampee them. p. 4

The conferences between the State
Department and the allied ambas-
sadors in Washington have concluded,
with the sending of a note to Berlin
advising Germany that the German
terms are not acceptable as a basis of
discussion of reparations payments,
and urging direct and prompt settle-
ment with the Allies. p. 2

Having learned that the deficiency
bills may run to \$500,000,000, Presi-
dent Harding has notified the heads
of executive departments that they
must keep their expenditures within
their appropriations. It is anticipated
that a request will be made for a
commission, consisting of a director
of the budget and the chairman of
the appropriations committees of
both houses, to pass on all depart-
mental expenditures. p. 1

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Com-
merce, before the House Ways and
Means Committee yesterday, in-
dorsed the "American valuation" tar-
iff plan, under which the duty
would be reckoned on what the price
in the United States. Mr. Hoover also
declared that the German Government
was existing purely by issuance of
paper money, and that if it con-
tinued its present method of main-
taining fictitious prices through cur-
rency inflation, its financial structure
must soon collapse. p. 2

The Supreme Council of the Allies
reached complete accord on the sub-
stance of the communications to be
sent to Germany. The ultimatum, it is
believed, cannot expire later than May
12 at midnight, but it may expire
sooner. Mr. Briand will return to Paris
today. Twenty-four hours will suffice
for rushing troops into the Ruhr to
seize the outskirts of the territory.
Six or seven divisions will be required.
Attempts at blockade or boycott by
the rest of Germany and of passive re-
sistance by Ruhr workmen have been
foreseen. p. 1

It is now declared that instead of
\$6,600,000,000 fixed by the Reparations
Commission as the capital value of
German obligations, the larger sum
of \$6,750,000,000 is to be demanded.
Meanwhile it is clear in Paris that the
order for partial mobilization has
come direct from the Premier. Most
French papers, while optimistic, do
not hide the gravity of the decision
which France may have to take alone. p. 2

There has been no resumption of
meetings between the British miners
and coal owners in an endeavor to
find a way out of the coal dead-
lock. The only hopeful sign is seen
in the fact that Arthur Henderson
and C. W. Bowerman have invited
Frank Hodges to a joint meeting of
the Parliamentary Labor Party and
the Trades Union Congress. It is hoped
this may set a movement on foot
which will end in the return of the
miners to the pits. Robert Smillie,
former president of the Miners' Fed-
eration, has counseled the miners to
stand firm, assuring them of triumph
in this "historic fight." p. 1

Meanwhile conditions throughout
the country are going from bad to
worse, and the situation is rendered
still more serious by the refusal of
the dock and transport workers to
handle any coal brought from abroad.
The railwaymen refuse to transfer
coal from mine sidings. The Dutch,
French, Belgians, German and Aus-
trian workers, it is affirmed, are de-
termined to prevent coal export to
England. Unemployment has increased
by 400,000 since the strike began. p. 1

The German press is not particu-
larly elated over the American Sen-
ate's acceptance of the Knox resolu-
tion. The public is warned against
placing too many hopes in America
and the "Deutsche Zeitung" says the
coming peace with America "will dis-
appoint all of those who expect a real
peace of conciliation and equality on
the basis of justice." p. 2

STRIKE DEADLOCK IN BRITAIN CONTINUES

**No Steps Have Been Taken so
Far Toward Resumption of
Negotiations Between Coal
Miners and the Mine Owners**

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—No
steps yet have been taken toward a
resumption of the meetings between
the miners and mine owners in an
endeavor to find a way out of the coal
deadlock. While the government has
not yet announced its more stringent
regulations, including the establish-
ment of a curfew hour for saving the
quickly diminishing stocks of coal, the
exhaustion of supplies is automati-
cally closing down many industries
throughout the country.

The only hopeful sign of a possible
resumption of attempts to bring peace
is found in the fact that Arthur Hen-
derson and C. W. Bowerman, Labor
leaders, have invited Frank Hodges,
the miners' secretary, to a joint meet-
ing of the Parliamentary Labor Party
and the Trades Union Congress at the
House of Commons this evening which,
it is hoped, will result in a movement
being set on foot which will end in
the return of the miners to the pits.

While The Christian Science Moni-
tor is informed that it is the opinion
in government circles that the miners'
leaders are fighting for a political
issue rather than for wages, the
Miners' Federation has vigorously
denied this. Notwithstanding these
denials, it has been acknowledged by
Frank Hall, the Derbyshire miners'
leader, and member of the executive
of the Miners' Federation, in a speech
in which he said he was proud the
miners were not making the dispute
a mere wage question.

It was a political question, he said,
and if the government had offered
them a reduction of only 6d. a day
they would never have accepted.

Mr. Smillie's Counsel

Robert Smillie, former president of
the Miners' Federation, has also made
a speech, in which he counseled the
miners to stand firm, and assured
them they would be triumphant in
this historic fight. He still claimed
that the conditions were a lockout
and not a strike, and that the min-
ers would at once return to work if
their wages were treated on a na-
tional basis.

On replying to the complaint of Sir
Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer, that the men had not been
battered, Mr. Smillie retorted by ask-
ing had the employers battered their
shareholders on the question, and said
he wanted the Premier to set up an
impartial commission to inquire into
the amount and the cost of stores,
such as machinery and timber, that
had been rushed into certain colli-
eries during the month of March, and
whether certain men were not buyers
as well as sellers.

A Practical Proposal

Sir William Beveridge, in a further
letter to The Times, points out that
the government's offer of £10,000,000
was not unconditional, but at the same
time he considers that the conditions
made were perfectly fair in that a
durable settlement should be arrived
at between the miners and the mine
owners.

He offers the practical suggestion,
which is gaining ground in influen-
tial quarters, that the only way consist-
ent with an early cessation of the dispute
is the agreement of all parties "to re-
fer the matter to some competent tri-
bunal, absolutely independent of each
party and equally independent of polit-
ics, with full power to propose a per-
manent settlement while work is im-
mediately resumed on the basis of a

temporary settlement, something like
that suggested by the government."

To Sir William's suggestion there is
an undoubted difficulty, as expressed
by a high government official to The
Christian Science Monitor's representa-
tive, that the miners' boast that they
have never submitted their claims
in the past to the tender mercies of
arbitrators and, he gave it as his opin-
ion, that they never would until driven
to it by force of circumstances.

Meanwhile conditions throughout
the country go from bad to worse and
the situation is rendered still more
serious by the refusal on the part of
the dock workers and transport work-
ers of Great Britain to handle any coal
brought from abroad added to which
Edo Fimmen, secretary of the Inter-
national Transport Workers Federation,
it is stated, has given a guarantee
that Dutch, French, Belgian, German
and Austrian workers are determined
to prevent the export of coal to Great
Britain.

Unemployment Increasing

Unemployment has been increased,
it is stated, by 400,000 since the be-
ginning of the present strike, and
more than a quarter of a million
additional workers have been put on
short time. Industry is rapidly shut-
ting down and drastic cuts are being
made in all public services in order
that coal may be conserved for the
most vital utilities. Notwithstanding
the fact that a great number of rail-
waymen are either unemployed or
working on short time, the National
Union of Railwaymen still holds to the
decision that the railways shall not
be parties to transferring coal from
mine sidings.

Robert Williams, in a manifesto to
the National Transport Workers
Federation, of which he is secretary,
declared that the bounden duty of
officials and members of constituted
unions to block the movement of
foreign coal in order to help the
miners in their present titanic
struggle."

Calls for a Ballot

It is being strongly urged in in-
fluential quarters that the rank and
file of the miners should have an
opportunity of expressing their opin-
ion through a ballot, as it is felt that
if it were generally known what would
be the exact wages that each man
could earn under the present scheme
of the government, and the owners,
there would be every prospect of an
early return to work. Taking into
consideration the £10,000,000 offered
by the government, a high authority
said that it would be possible to pay
an average all-round wage over the
whole coal-fields of £3 10s. per week,
boys would earn proportionately less
and such workers as hewers so much
more.

The Miners' Association calculates
that if a five and a half shift week
were worked the average wage would
be £3 17s. per week and £4 4s.
for a six-shift week. This, it is
pointed out, would involve less reduc-
tion in wages for the miners than the
railwaymen, and others have already
voluntarily accepted. In fact 2,500-
000 workers spread over 50 industries
have accepted a reduction that
amounts to cuts greater than is now
asked of the miners.

REPORTED DIVISION OF UPPER SILESIA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless
BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—It is
reported here that the Interallied Com-
mission for Upper Silesia proposed to
the Supreme Council that the district
of Pless should be given to Poland,
most of the remainder going to Ger-
many. As a result of Polish agitation,
Polish miners in some Upper Silesia
collieries suspended work today and
took part in protest demonstrations
against the commission's alleged de-
cision. A renewal of grave disorders
is anticipated.

ALLIED COUNCIL IN COMPLETE ACCORD ON FUTURE ACTION

**Presentation of Ultimatum to
Germany to Take Place Be-
fore Friday With Six Days'
Grace Allowed for Acceptance**

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The
Supreme Council of the Allies reached
complete agreement on Tuesday even-
ing on the substance of the communi-
cation that will be sent to Germany
and the Reparations Commission,
through whose hands the protocol will
have to pass for transmission to Ber-
lin, has been summoned from Paris.

The commission arrives tomorrow
morning and will find the protocol in
order, after the drafting committee
has put in a night's work on it. If
present expectations are fulfilled, then
the Supreme Council will hold a meet-
ing which is expected to be the final
one for the signing of the protocol
and, according to his own statement,
Mr. Briand will leave London on Wed-
nesday evening, Marshal Foch, whose
share in the proceedings is over for
the present, leaves on Wednesday
morning.

According to the latest information,
the ultimatum to Germany cannot ex-
pire later than May 12 at midnight
and may expire sooner, according to
the date when the protocol is pre-
sented to the German Government.
The presentation must take place,
The Christian Science Monitor is in-
formed, not later than May 6 and the
ultimatum allows six days' grace after
presentation.

Military Plan Explained

On Tuesday morning the session of
the Supreme Council was occupied by
consultation with the naval, military
and legal experts. At the conclusion
of the sitting, Mr. Briand informed The
Christian Science Monitor's representa-
tive and other journalists that he
intended to return to France on Wed-
nesday, so successfully was the work
of the allied representatives being
carried on. In response to an urgent
summons, Admiral Grasset, chief of
the French naval staff, had crossed to
England during the night and he had
been present at No. 10 Downing Street
along with Marshal Foch, Sir Henry
Wilson, Earl Beatty, General Maglaine,
General Mariette and General Wata-
nabe.

The allied chiefs had heard an ex-
position of the military measures pro-
posed by Marshal Foch in the event
of German nonacceptance of the allied
ultimatum. Marshal Foch showed the
council, The Christian Science Moni-
tor learnt from one who was present
in the conference room, how he pro-
posed to rush sufficient troops into
the Ruhr district for the purpose of
seizing the outskirts of the territory
without undue disturbance or friction.
Twenty-four hours will suffice for the
completion of this operation in an
orderly manner and, subsequently, rail-
way junctions, important towns, postal
and telegraph offices will be quickly oc-
cupied in the interior of the Ruhr dis-
trict. Six or seven divisions will be
required for the whole operation and
the 1919 class of reserves has already
been called up.

Arrangements for Supplies

In the event of any boycott or
blockade of the Ruhr district by the
rest of Germany, all arrangements
have already been made for feeding
the local population from army
supplies. Any attempt at passive re-
sistance on the part of local work-
men in the Ruhr area has been fore-
seen by the French authorities, and
the weapon to be employed to bring
them to reason is indicated by The
Christian Science Monitor's inform-
ant's remark: "They must eat."

The military plans, as outlined by
Marshal Foch, were approved by the
Supreme Council, which then passed
to the consideration of further pro-
gressive sanctions in the event of
Germany still being recalcitrant after
the occupation of the Ruhr district.
A joint naval operation is in prospect,
but this being a measure likely to
affect the interests of neutral coun-
tries The Christian Science Monitor is
assured that the subject is only ex-
plored at present, that every care will
be given to the study of its conse-
quences, and that no final decision
will be taken without first hearing the
views of the United States.

A Naval Demonstration

There is a possibility of going fur-
ther than a mere demonstration of
naval force, but this is a matter re-
garded as much more difficult of ex-
ecution from the legal point of view
than the occupation of the Ruhr dis-
trict. The legal experts, Sir Gordon
Howart and Henry Prosser, who were
consulted by the Supreme Council,
after which further consideration of
the matter was postponed. The naval
blockade is to be treated as a sword
of Damocles, hanging over Germany's
head.

There were frequent references to
the United States during the sitting
of the Supreme Council, the terms of
the State Department's reply to the
German note having been published
in England during the morning. The
substance and terms of the reply were
much appreciated, and references to
the prospect of American participa-
tion in the work of the Supreme
Council, the Reparations Commission

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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and the Council of Ambassadors were felicitous and hopeful.

Financial matters were reserved for the evening sitting. Out of the complex arrangements that are being made by the financial experts to secure payment from Germany, certain facts have emerged. Instead of \$6,600,000,000 fixed by the Reparations Commission as the capital value of the German obligations, the larger sum of \$2,750,000,000 is to be demanded. The Christian Science Monitor is informed on high authority, this figure including a portion of the Belgian debt.

Indebtedness Increased

Morover 25 per cent of the value of the German exports is to be demanded, instead of 25 per cent, the additional 1 per cent being levied for the purpose of a fund to pay interest on the bonds held in reserve pending issue. The whole German indebtedness is to be bonded, the first issue of \$2,000,000,000 is to take place immediately and \$1,900,000,000 is to follow in November, leaving \$4,250,000,000 in reserve to be issued in accordance with Germany's capacity to pay.

Each series of bonds will run for 27 years from the date of issue and will bear interest at 5 per cent plus 1 per cent for a sinking fund. By way of a further sinking fund there will be available the additional interest on the amortized bonds. The standard of the German capacity to pay will be the proceeds of the tax on exports. By December next, the amount required for the service of the bonds already issued will be \$50,000,000. If the proceeds of the \$2,000,000,000 annuity, plus the proceeds of the tax on exports amount to more than the \$150,000,000 required, then the portion of the bonds held in reserve will be issued to adjust the balance.

Reasonable Annuities

It is claimed in British circles that the proposed annuities have the advantage of not imposing on Germany fixed annuities of a larger amount than was done in the Paris and Boulogne proposals, and they are terms not considered likely to provoke a refusal by Germany and entail extreme measures. The exaction of the uttermost farthing, consistent with the preservation of German industries, on which payments depend, and the maximum of security with the minimum disturbance of the normal course of industry and the conduct of administration, have been the aims of the British representatives and these objects, it is hoped, have been accomplished.

The appointment of a Receiver-General of Customs by the Allies has not been pressed, and the work of the Reparations Commission has been confined to the disposal of funds provided by the German customs. In regard to the bonds the Reparations Commission will be charged with their reception and will then distribute them in the proportions already fixed upon at Brussels to the allied governments. The Allies will then dispose of them as is thought fit, either to their own nationals or to neutrals.

LONDON, England, (Tuesday)—The desire for American assistance in solving German problems found expression today in an article published by The Times. "Reappointment of American representatives," the newspaper declared, "would be welcomed by the Supreme Council, the Reparations Commission and the Council of Ambassadors."

British Press Comment

The Times discloses the fact that yesterday's proceedings at the session of the drafting committee and that of the Supreme Council were again "vivacious." In the committee session was found for Mr. Briand's demand that the ultimatum to Germany should be firmly worded, as against the tendency of Earl Curzon to whittle it down. In the Supreme Council, it is declared, Winston Churchill, Austen Chamberlain and other British ministers dissented in various degrees from Mr. Lloyd George's unreserved support of French claims.

It is further asserted by The Times that the Allies are believed to be unanimous on all main points, although Mr. Lloyd George is understood to insist upon unanimity regarding the methods of payment before the ultimatum to Germany is actually issued. It is said that the Allies are also united regarding communicating the results of the conference officially to the United States.

The Daily Telegraph declared in an editorial today there was no intention on the part of Great Britain to ruin or devastate German territory. "The occupation of the Ruhr district," the newspaper continued, "will be a debt collecting expedition on an unprecedented scale. It is with this purpose in view that it will be organized and planned."

The Daily News said: "With America in the picture, there would be some hope of adjustment and a temporary solution."

"The one obviously sensible course," remarked The Daily Express, "is for the Allies to seek America's good offices in arbitration. Thus we could make sure of payments. By any other means we run the risk of further beggary, without any guaranty of compensation."

French Preparations

Orders Have Already Been Received and Troops Are Now Preparing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless. PARIS, France (Thursday)—Only one fact is clear this afternoon at Paris—that the order for a partial mobilization has come from Mr. Briand and that, while class 19 is being called up, various units are already being moved in readiness for the occupation of the Ruhr district. Most French papers, while professing complete optimism, do not hide the gravity of the decisions that France may have to take. She does not think it possible to retreat from the position she has

adopted; she demands guarantees of payment; she regrets the delay caused by the ultimatum; she fears that some fresh turn may yet be given to events, but she is extremely doubtful about the advisability of proceeding alone in case her demands are not fully met by the Allies.

The "Intransigent," in an article which is apparently intended as a defense of Mr. Briand, should he return less successful than was hoped, asks: "Is it our fault if we find grouped against us all the forces of international finance, which do not desire that coercion shall be exercised in respect of our debtor?" It remarks that at Hythe, Mr. Briand was the guest of the representatives of a powerful dynasty, Sir Philip Sassoon and Baron de Rothschild, and it deplores the tendency to regard the problem as purely commercial. Its comment upon the note of Charles E. Hughes, the United States Secretary of State, to Lord Drexel, the American Commissioner in Berlin, and the alleged declaration of Mr. Hughes to Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador in Washington, is that the United States is hostile to all measures which would result in crushing Germany economically.

Menace of Sanctions

"Mr. Hughes, who is one of our friends," continues the paper, "is to show the American President that the mere menace of our sanctions has brought down the dollar and demands that America should resist the economic crushing of Germany. The responsibility is grave for the chief of the French state. Will he decide to control by the foreigner its finances and its budget? Our commissioners would be thrown out in less than five years and the war, which optimists of London or Washington pretend to be averting, will reopen."

"If he does not break, will he, as a consolation for not entering the Ruhr area, accept pledges and guarantees which are doubtlessly illusory? The commission of debt? If it functions like the commission of disarmament, we will indeed be well served! Besides, how can one believe that a great country, conscious of strength and well organized, will tolerate during 30 years, as if it were poor Turkey, control by the foreigner of its finances and its budget? Our commissioners would be thrown out in less than five years and the war, which optimists of London or Washington pretend to be averting, will reopen."

An Economic Battle

These remarks sufficiently show what is the opinion of many Frenchmen. Undoubtedly the possible consequences of the decisions now being taken are of the most serious character. It is possible to conceive that the battle is principally an economic battle. The firmness of Mr. Briand in ordering final preparations to be taken, even before it is known what will be the conclusions of the conference is favorably regarded, though the danger of a rupture with great regret. It is hoped that there will be a satisfactory arrangement today. If Germany accepts the full conditions without reserve and permits the establishment of a special commission at Berlin, there is a chance that the occupation will yet be avoided, even though there may be doubt about the efficacy of the special commission. But if anything less be offered during the next week, France will proceed with the operations.

Plan of Payment

The plan of payment to be considered by the Reparations Commission and notified to Germany is, it is understood, as follows: Germany must pay 135,000,000,000 gold marks, which is the total recently fixed plus the sums due to Belgium and minus the sums already paid. Three series of bonds will be emitted, first for 13,000,000,000 marks; second, 38,000,000,000 marks; third, 84,000,000,000 marks.

The first series will be sold at once, and should thus bring a considerable sum of money into the French coffers. Bonds of the other series will be disposed of later. Toward the amortization of the debt, Germany will be called upon to pay annually 2,000,000,000 gold marks, besides a sum corresponding to 25 per cent of exports. The first marks must, as already demanded, be paid in gold. The Reparations Commission, which is proposed, would include American representatives and three representatives of neutral countries, since these countries will have a direct interest if they take up the bonds. This commission will receive customs duties and other receipts, notably those from taxes that Germany may impose to wipe out the debt. This scheme, of course, may not be satisfied, but such it is, it seems to offer a possible way out of the present difficulties.

Justice Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. MONTREAL, Quebec — "We want neither pity, assistance, alms nor charity for France; all France now demands is simple justice," said Stephen Lausanne, editor of The "Matin" of Paris, in addressing a meeting in Montreal under the auspices of the Alliance Française. Respecting the claims the French had against the Germans, Mr. Lausanne pointed out that seven French departments, equal in area to the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island combined, had been devastated. These regions from a financial point of view,

he said, represented one-fifth of the total capital of France, since in 1913 they had paid \$1,000,000,000 in taxes out of the \$5,000,000,000 total taxation. These departments, he said, had been practically destroyed by the invading enemy. Furthermore, all the coal mines of the north of France had been deliberately destroyed by the Germans. These mines, said Mr. Lausanne, represented one-third of the total coal production of France. They had not been destroyed by shell or fire, but scientifically and systematically, everything possible having been done to make the destruction more complete, and to delay any probable salvaging. Altogether 200 coal pits had been rendered utterly unfit for use, and it was estimated that it would take until 1930 for the Lens mines to be got back to their pre-war production. The next claim of France was for the wanton destruction of 400 miles of railroads and highways, all of which would have to be rebuilt, and the final claim was for an external debt of \$6,000,000,000 gold.

"We shall pay all this debt," said Mr. Lausanne. "We shall pay all our war debts to the last cent. That is, our children will pay the debts of their fathers who fought. France will be as punctual in the business of paying her war debts as she has been in the business of repaying her debts, but she will insist that Germany and others must pay what they owe to her. All we want is to be paid, and we know that, if compelled to, Germany can pay." As to this Mr. Lausanne said that the German budget this year provided for military and naval expenditures of 4,324,000,000 marks, not including 600,000,000 marks for the famous security police. This seemed a fairly heavy sum for a ruined country, he remarked. Further than that, the industrial concerns in Germany were all flourishing, and last year distributed dividends running from 15 to 30 per cent. The Krupp Company alone had shown a net profit of 78,500,000 marks. "We say to them that if you can make such high profits you can hand out some of them to your creditors," Mr. Lausanne concluded.

"The coming peace with America," it says, "will disappoint all those who expect a real peace of conciliation and equality on a basis of justice, America, by means of the coming peace, will take a share with England and France of the booty seized from the helpless German people."

The Socialist organ, "Vorwärts," regrets that so far as Germany is concerned "the sound of peace bells from across the ocean is obliterated by the noise of drums and trumpets indicating the determination of the French troops to invade German territory."

Favorable Effect Hoped For. BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—A number of newspapers, including the Liberal "Tagblatt" and Hugh Stinnes' "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," are non-committal on the subject of the Knox resolution. Still other newspapers publish the Washington dispatch announcing the action by the Senate on the measure without editorial remark.

"There is no precedent by which to judge the situation," says the "Lokal Anzeiger," "and we have left it to developments to decide what the situation will produce."

Hope exists in German official quarters that the passage of the resolution will have a favorable effect for Germany in settling the reparations issue and in establishing definitely America's immediate interest in Germany's commercial situation. Germany's prompt resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations, or any concrete advantages pending the outcome of the London conference are admittedly not expected. This view is tending to minimize official and unofficial interest, which is monopolized by the London and Paris situations. Just as soon as the text of the resolution is officially transmitted the Cabinet will determine Germany's attitude.

French Respect Decision. PARIS, France (Monday)—In an editorial today on the passage of the Knox resolution by the United States Senate, the "Temps" limits itself to a preliminary discussion of the measure, the corrected text having been received too late to permit of an extended survey.

"The American Senate has voted, as was expected," says the "Temps," "the Knox resolution providing for a separate peace with Germany. We are not surprised that the United States should insist upon determining for itself what is to be the result of their victory, and not depend upon anyone else to enforce the Treaty it signed. "Bound to them by unshakable friendship, by love of peace and by love of independence, we respect their rights. We are confident they will recognize ours."

SAVINGS BANKS MAY BE OPENED IN RUSSIA. RIGA, Latvia (Monday)—The Moscow newspaper, "Economic Life," has been permitted to print long articles advocating the restoration of the savings banks in Russia and even the payment of interest in connection with the proposed new coinage of silver.

"It is considered," says the newspaper, "that the establishment of a wide network of savings banks, separately or jointly with the cooperative societies, would be a most useful measure. In order to draw money into such banks there should be some privileges, or even the payment of interest. "From the economic viewpoint there could be no objection, because it is clear the Republic would gain more if it paid interest which would

It has laid down certain fundamental propositions: Germany must make full and complete reparation to the utmost extent of her economic capacity to pay; she must have the opportunity to pay; the economic destruction of Germany would be an injury to all the world. Acting on the propositions in all friendliness to the Allies and with every wish to see Germany pay in full, the State Department has endeavored to act wisely and helpfully in working out the tangle.

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GERMANS DISCUSS KNOX RESOLUTION

While Many German Papers Express Satisfaction, Pending French Invasion Modifies Hopes of an Early Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless. BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The United States Senate's acceptance of the Knox resolution shares the chief place with the London Conference in tonight's evening newspapers. Social and Democratic newspapers express satisfaction, but the Junker and Conservative organs, as usual, seize the opportunity to say bitter things about the United States. The "Deutsche Zeitung" warns the German public against placing too many hopes in America.

"The coming peace with America," it says, "will disappoint all those who expect a real peace of conciliation and equality on a basis of justice, America, by means of the coming peace, will take a share with England and France of the booty seized from the helpless German people."

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For Your Furniture—gives a high, dry brilliant lustre without hard rubbing
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save money, being more profitable than constantly issuing new billions of exchange tokens."

"Economic Life" asserts that the establishment of the banks would have a great effect on the peasants' silver money. It concludes with the statement that such a change will be unavoidable as soon as financial relations are founded "on the sound basis of exchange of goods."

END OF HOSTILITIES IN ASIA MINOR SOUGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—According to information arriving via Belgrade more than one attempt has been made by Greece to obtain the intervention of Great Britain to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Asia Minor. Various proposals have been put forward, but the latest appears to be:

First—Greek evacuation of Asia Minor;
Second—Recognition as an autonomous district of Smyrna and the hinterland under the control of Britain, France and Italy;

Third—Rights of Greek citizens, remaining in Asia Minor, to be guaranteed;
Fourth, abandonment by Greece to the great powers of the settlement of the question of Constantinople and the Straits, and the maintenance of Greek rights in Thrace and the islands. King Constantine is further stated to have indicated his willingness to abandon his right to the crown in favor of the Crown Prince, if desired.

RIOTING AT JAFFA QUICKLY QUELLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Disturbances have taken place in Palestine. It appears that the trouble originated in the Jewish quarter of Jaffa during a Labor demonstration on May Day and the disturbances are believed to have been instigated by Jewish Communists. Serious rioting and looting occurred and troops were summoned, a number of men of the Duke of Wellington's regiment with 50 men of the Royal Field Artillery being sent to the disturbed area. Later two armored cars were sent from Jerusalem. By nightfall the disturbances were quelled, but the following morning there was further rioting. It is understood that the troops were not called upon to fire and have suffered no casualties. Such casualties as occurred took place among the rioters and numbered 30 Jews and 10 Arabs killed. In addition, 179 persons are detained in the hospital. Sixty-six arrests have been made and the town is now quiet and the remainder of the country is undisturbed.

MOTHERS' PENSION FUND PROVISION

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Maintenance of a mothers' pension fund by the State of Louisiana is ordered in a clause of the new Constitution, adopted by a vote of 83 to 19 in the constitutional convention at Baton Rouge on Monday. Details of the bill are left to the state Legislature. A clause has also been incorporated in the new Constitution ordering that all bond issues for the improvement or development of the Port of New Orleans must be submitted to the people for approval or rejection at a general election. Heretofore, the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans has had the power to issue bonds for this purpose, but the issue of \$25,000,000 for the inner harbor and navigation canal, which was put over with reference to the people or the Legislature, has aroused so much opposition that the board has been curbed in its powers.

CENSUS DIRECTOR CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William M. Stewart of Michigan, now Assistant Director of the Census, was nominated yesterday by President Harding to be Director of the Census.

HERBERT HOOVER FOR HIGH TARIFF

Secretary Approves the American Valuation Proposal — Says Inflation of Paper Money Will Cause German Disaster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Appearing yesterday before the House Ways and Means Committee to discuss conditions in world trade and commerce as a guide in framing permanent tariff legislation, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, gave his unqualified support to the proposed American valuation plan.

Secretary Hoover graphically dealt with the German fiscal system and German competition, which, he declared, is setting American business concerns a fast pace in many neutral ports.

The early collapse of the German financial structure was forecast by Mr. Hoover unless German farightedness brings about a change in the present policy of subsidizing all kinds of products and "maintaining fictitious prices through currency inflation."

Prior to Mr. Hoover's appearance before the Ways and Means Committee, a delegation of American business men, chiefly from New York and Boston, testified in opposition to various features of the American valuation plan.

Study of German Production

Mr. Hoover informed the committee in reply to questions that the Department of Commerce was making an extensive study of the cost of production in Germany with a view to making recommendations to Congress. Government experts, he said, estimate that approximately 80,000,000 marks is the total value of subsidized products and that the German Government is paying a large part of the losses to all lines of industry.

"While this policy is resulting in cheaper production," Mr. Hoover informed the committee, "the tremendous inflation of paper money will inevitably bring Germany to disaster."

"It is a financial process that cannot go on unless all economic laws are abandoned," he said. "But for the present they are able, for instance, to put their steel on the market at a price no other government can meet in competition. In fact, the German Government to a large degree is living by sheer issuance of printed money."

Discussing tariff legislation, Mr. Hoover generally approved the draft of the committee's bill. He expressed the opinion that the measure provided about the only sure way of meeting German and other foreign competition. A high tariff wall, he urged, should be thrown up as a protective measure.

Need of Meeting German Inflation. "There is a great need, indeed, for some way to meet this terrible currency inflation and wide variance in currency value," Mr. Hoover said, reverting to the German finance system.

"I assume that if they go on in this inflation, their paper money will soon be without any value, and either they will have to abandon their currency or at least have a currency revision. I doubt, however, if they will be able to hold the markets of the world in this way."

Mr. Hoover explained that in his belief the German policy was an unavoidable result of the social and financial situation in which the government found itself after the war.

Again, discussing German commerce, Mr. Hoover declared that importations from Germany had increased considerably in a number of lines, principally in steel products. In more than one instance American industries had been forced out of their home markets by German competition. This is particularly true, he said, with regard to the optical industry. German steel manufacturers, he warned the committee, are underbidding

Americans by about \$12 a ton in neutral markets.

"The policy started with the government purchase and distribution of the food supply, and has been extended gradually. I do not think the government undertook it deliberately," Mr. Hoover estimated that the government was losing about 50 per cent on its resale to the German people of imported foods, and by holding down prices to a level fictitiously below the world levels.

Carrying Out of Provisions

The Department of Commerce is prepared only in a "general way," he told the committee, to carry out the tariff measure if it becomes a law. He said this in reply to a query by Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the committee, who sought information as to what machinery the department now had that would be available to carry out the purposes of the bill.

Mr. Hoover said his department was making a close study of the world's commercial conditions through its many commercial attaches in the principal countries. Additional facilities would be necessary, he thought, before the provisions of the tariff measure could be made to serve their most useful purpose in protecting American commerce. Cooperative action between the Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau he believed to be essential in the dissemination of trade information.

The proposed American valuation feature of the tariff bill, he explained, would greatly aid in the collection of accurate figures.

Joseph F. Lockett, a customs attorney of Boston, who appeared before the committee in the morning, opposed the valuation plan proposed by the committee. He contended that the proposed law would be inconsistent and that it denied appeals from decisions of the appraisers and took from importers the right to do business.

"It would make business for the customs attorneys, all right," he commented.

STRIKE STOPS CUBAN RAILROADS

HAVANA, Cuba—Railroads throughout eastern Cuba are stopped by a strike, and gunboats are being employed to move mail between Santiago and other points which can be reached by water. Sugar interests are seriously embarrassed by the walk-out.

PORTLAND FILIPINOS SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. PORTLAND, Oregon—A society to "foster the national aspirations of the Filipino people" was formed recently by Filipino students and workers of Portland.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



The Wanamaker Sale of White began here last Saturday. It includes underclothes, blouses, and other articles of white apparel.

It is our 68th May Sale.

We always try to make it of value and interest by choosing good merchandise, and by seeking underprice lots.

Many manufacturers cooperate with us on this occasion.

And many women in and around New York are interested in this sale year after year, because, as one woman said:

"I have learned by experience that quality is the larger part of value."

Hundreds of low-price articles are submitted to us continually, and refused because they are not worthy.

The White Sale affords a good opportunity for comparison, and we invite it.

McCutcheon's
Fancy Linens
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THERE is no time like the present to replenish your supply of Fancy Linens for the Summer.

Our stocks are complete both as to sizes and variety of designs, and our prices have been revised to conform with the lowest market quotations of the day.

Square Luncheon Sets—Of Italian Cut Work and Embroidery.
13 pieces, \$13.50 set

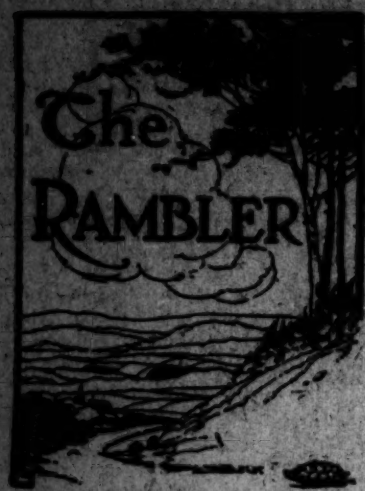
Hemstitched Luncheon or Tea Napkins.
Size, 15x15 inches \$7.50 dozen

—A fine quality of Linen.

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On Sitting Still

We live in a restless age. Friends would be appalled by it. We might be appalled by it ourselves if we stopped to think, but we don't. We just get used to it and think there is no other way. No, we have to bolt our breakfasts, race to our trains, write to the papers if the telephone goes wrong, interview the manager if our lunch is late, and dash home again in the evening to play golf or water the garden or anything in fact that will keep us moving until the stars come out and the lamp is lit on the supper table.

We put a tremendous amount into our days, but it is more than a moot point whether it results in our getting any more out of them.

Pepys got a good deal out of his in his old navy yard and yet he had time for endless and often distressing theater goings and junketings, both domestic and foreign, not to mention the great diary itself, which was no mean occupation for a busy man between the lights.

American hustle is a cry to conjure with outside America; inside, if its greater cities are any criterion, the reason why every one is in such a hurry is obviously because it takes so long to get anywhere, and like the squirrel in his revolving cage the vicious circle begins again the other way round.

What is so extraordinary about it is that it has come upon us so suddenly, and what is going to happen if it goes on at its present pace is simply too horrible to contemplate. It wasn't even like this when we were at school, and as for our fathers and mothers whatever else they complained of, it wasn't lack of time for the amenities of life. Although they lived in a regular portion of each day and then the key was turned on it and other good things took its place. There were walks on summer evenings and winter afternoons, a month's holiday in August and a library full of books, ancient and modern, and yet business neither failed nor was the family neglected.

Nowadays we are certain that if we hadn't a car, a telephone and a fifty-mile-an-hour train at our elbow we should never get anything done at all. Perhaps we shouldn't, but in the blessed corners of the earth where there are no such things even yet, you can live and be happy and, if you aren't careful, learn to revel in the change and rule the world well too. Probably you are growing something and it is a land of year-long summer. You are wakened by the dawn and the guinea fowls, the cement bath beneath your bed room is as big as a pond, your white cotton clothes are altogether negligible in quantity and quality and your humble pony carries you to your crops and back to meals without haste or hindrance. You send 5000 miles for your books and value them accordingly and sit long hours in a big chair reading and not skipping them, stopping sometimes to dream and wonder why you ever hurried to the station or bore the noise, when the drone of the distant surf is the only sound beneath the stars and the fireflies in the sugar cane are more beautiful than anything you could find in the theaters of two continents.

Not very long ago American newspapers waxed eloquently indignant over the alleged failure of certain prominent painters to produce great official portraits for the new National Portrait Gallery, and then there I determined to have something to say on the other side whenever the opportunity offered, and "Sitting Still" is as good as another, because that is practically the whole trouble. My sympathy is all with the painter, not the painted. The painter may be clever, his experience vast and his patience enforced by necessity, but he can no more get a great portrait out of a sitter who won't sit than a farmer can get a chicken from an equally obdurate hen. He would save time and temper to have photographs taken and send the sitter about his business.

I am waiting hopefully for some portrait painter of Fenelonian frankness and achieved reputation to dis-course on "Sitters I have met—and mastered." I am not sure I couldn't do it for him with a little applied imagination and some slight experience as a model. This might do for a first installment.

"Mr. B—the great bank president, came to sit today. Fat and fussy. I gave him the easiest pose on the list. Legs crossed, head slightly to the left, hands on knees and a padded chair to sit on. Perhaps I made a mistake there and I should have given him the Number One, straight-backed Jacobean without a cushion."

"Not a minute would he hold the pose. If I didn't talk—and I was quite busy enough drawing his irregular features—he lapsed into somnolence and his chin dropped into his collar. That was hopeless; the bank

would have disowned him as its messenger, much less its president. I tried talking brightly, then he argued, his pose came undone, his arm waved and he ran his hands through his hair. The result was as bad as before. Then to add insult to injury he started looking at his watch, and muttering about important business at the bank. I have no reputation for patience. I put my brushes down and called up the bank manager from the next room and asked him if Mr. B. was really wanted at the office. The reply was very firm 'keep him there as long as you can, there is nothing for him to do here, we can get on quite well without him in the morning and he goes to golf after lunch.' I went back and gave Mr. B. the gist of the manager's remarks and we got on better. Heigho! but it's a dog's life, this portrait painting, give me models that you can pay and fire if they won't sit still."

Why doesn't the painter write his experiences among the "haute politique." There have been rumors of retired generals with nothing to do and suites of offices to do it in condescending to give the unfortunate painter ten minutes a day for a week in proof of their great love for his dear country. There are more than rumors that the painter found out that the sitting constituted assistance to the sanctum sanctorum while the hero held conferences and signed letters and included perfect liberty to get what he could out of the situation.

And when he got home an ungrateful country rallied on him for being uninspired by the sight of such greatness and knew nothing of the little speech the artist had prepared and only wanted another world to escape to when he had delivered it. It ran like this, he told me.

"I am doing you the greatest honor. I have come 3000 miles to paint your portrait for my country's National Gallery of great men. If you will not let me paint you I shall return to my country and tell it that you do not appreciate the honor. There is only one way by which you can show your appreciation and that is by 'sitting still.'"

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

By Sir Henry Lucy

There are a few men in the present House of Commons—exceedingly few—who remember the gap created by the withdrawal of Disraeli, gone to the House of Lords. Others followed in succession after Stafford Northcote, John Bright, Harcourt, and above all Gladstone. A peculiarity common to all was the rapidity with which the gap closed up and they were as if they never had been. Bonar Law, most modest of men, would not compare himself with any one of these, unless it were Stafford Northcote. But in the first week of his withdrawal from the scene members looked wistfully toward the treasury bench, feeling that something, certainly somebody, was lacking. With all sections of the House Bonar Law was regarded with esteem warming into affection. In the exercise of his function of leader he often recalled his popular predecessor, "Old Morality." He had the same unobtrusive manner, and the same gift of leading the House to a particular decision whilst making believe he was humbly following its lead. By that method he was most successful in obtaining success. The House of Commons hotly resents attempts to drive it. Meek as a lamb, it follows an adroit leader.

I made Bonar Law's acquaintance, presently ripening into friendship, during a week-end country visit to his chief, Mr. Gerald Balfour, at that time president of the Board of Trade. Bonar Law had recently placed his first step on the ladder of ministerial office by appointment to be Parliamentary Secretary of the Department. He arrived in time for luncheon on the Sunday, driving his own motor car, a somewhat ramshackle conveyance, as later in the day became apparent. After luncheon we three men and a lady, started off in the motor to pay a visit to Alfred Harmsworth, then in residence at his country seat, Sutton Place. All went well on the outward journey. When we arrived we discovered that the Harmsworths were spending their week-end elsewhere. Not only was the house closed, but there were no servants in the stables or the garden. There was nothing to do but return.

Man proposes, but occasionally a motor car disposes. Bonar Law's positively refused to start. Here was a bad lookout! Our host's residence was eight miles distant, a walk that might be covered by men but was distasteful to the lady. Fortunately we were in the hands of a man of character and determination. Bonar Law took off his coat, and in his shirt sleeves set to work to overcome the car's untimely desire for Sabbath rest. After a long struggle he mastered the machine, and we moved off triumphantly.

From his place at a lower end of the Treasury Bench, at a lower end of the House of Commons, Bonar Law, when Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, studied the House of Commons, its way, and its varied manner of speech-making. He rarely took part in debate, but when called upon he commanded attention by the soundness of his argument, and the facility of his speech. However intricate the subject might be he never made use of a note, and never displayed embarrassment occasioned by its absence. I cherish a letter he wrote to me to the Board of Trade, dated August 11, 1904. It was a kind of postscript to a conversation in Parliamentary debate. "I forgot to tell you," he wrote, "what Lord Ashbourne once said about speeches in either House of Parliament: 'Success,' he said, 'depends on three things. The first, but least important, is what you say; the second, slightly more important, is how you say it; the third, and it alone is really important, is who you are.' There is much truth in this sarcasm."

THE CHURCH OF AUSTIN FRIARS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Half a million pounds sterling has been offered for and refused by the Dutch Church of Austin Friars in the City of London. Even in these days, when London "talks money" the sum is a large one, and it is much to the credit of the authorities and worshippers that they have refused to let their church share the same fate as Crosby Hall and other memorials of the past. The church has a long and magnificent history. It had its origin in the priory of begging friars founded in the thirteenth century by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and godfather of Edward I. It was



The Church of Austin Friars, London

spacious, rich in the decorated windows which are one of its principal glories today. At the dissolution of the monasteries Henry VIII granted the friars' house and part of the grounds to William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester and Lord High Treasurer, who made the place his town residence and used the transepts and chapels as a granary, and the choir as a coal-house. His son sold the monuments, the pavements, and the lead from the roof, and used the grounds for stabling. But the glorious nave, wider than that of Exeter Cathedral, remained, and on petition this was granted by Edward VI to the Dutch colony in London. The grant was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth and in the hands of the Dutch, the Church of Austin Friars remains to this day. From a cosmopolitan city like London, where it has been said, there are more Scotsmen than in Aberdeen, more Jews than in Palestine, the church draws an ample congregation.

The income of the church, drawn from the adjacent land, crowded with offices, is enormous—so that it could well afford to refuse the half million—and out of that income it maintains, among other things, an almshouse at Charlton. The records of the church, extending more than four hundred years, were translated at a cost of £4000. They throw many curious lights on past ages. One of the letters there is from Prince William of Orange asking for help, and the reply of the Dutch congregation was a shipment of arms and ammunition and £5000 to enable the Prince to fight the battle of freedom.

COMMERCIALISM AND ART

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When Colonel Newcome learned of his son's determination to be a painter, the good, old soldier, too kind to quarrel with Clive, was saddened and disappointed; while Clive's grand relations frankly regarded the young man as lost to society. In those days of the early nineteenth century, say a hundred years since, it was not, you observe, respectable to be an artist. Art was not a profession. The church and the army: these were admissible occupations. People seldom thought about the royal navy. One did not, unless they were the fashionable few, receive the members of the learned professions. Nevertheless, money-making, as such, was a calling highly respectable, always provided that you made enough money. Nobody thought the less of young Barnes Newcome because he went to the city every morning. Banking—that could be more solid, what more laudable, than that golden trade?

But a painter was associated with irregular hours, eccentric clothing, and the wearing of a beard. He was always, impetuous, and who could wonder at it? Thus decreed British Society, of which William Makepeace Thackeray has left so lively a record.

Now by virtue of a curious anomaly, that very time was presently to bring forth painters whose achievement is second to none in the world. The mid-nineteenth century was a great and a prosperous age in painting. Society or no society, there grew and flourished a taste for works of art. These were the days of Flaxman, David Wilkie, Henry Raeburn, William Mulready, Charles Robert Leslie, William Etty, John Constable, Edwin Henry Landseer, William Clarkson Stanfield, Daniel MacLise, David Roberts, Thomas Creswick, John Phillip, Augustus Leopold Egg, Charles West Cope; men whose noble pictures remain in the national collections.

These artists, and many others, painted with the comfortable assurance that they would sell their work for good prices. A painter of merit did not lack commissions. The intelligent public had plenty of money and

was ready to spend it upon what Mr. Ruskin defines as the true wealth of a nation.

It was the fashion to buy what are called subject pictures: representations of scenes or incidents, in which a story was told or suggested. The fashion has gone out now, and it is often condemned by the amateur critics, who, for reasons unknown, have invented a maxim that it is wrong for a painter to depict anything in the nature of a story. It is the fact, however, that during this period work was accomplished which all who love painting know to be the highest of its kind.

Honor is due to the Prince Consort, who did all in his power to help and to encourage every form of art. It was largely owing to the Prince that when the new houses of Parliament were being erected, painters were invited to compete for the internal decoration

FENCING, PIPING AND PHILOSOPHY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In a Canadian West Coast town, hardly settled from a yesterday of lumber camps and railroad construction, was a comity, who kept alive the tradition of salute and appeal, carte and tierce, parade and counter parade with its pretty panoply of jacket, mask, gauntlet and buttoned blade. One was Britt, the engineer, shrewd and ruddy as his own spade-cut beard, an inveterate trapper and camper-out by lonely mountain streams. There was Stocker, shortish plump, twinkling cheerful, dark and point bearded, an architect in whom an enforced practicality of viewpoint strove to mask a middle-aged idealism. His chief pleasure was to have some one read Cæsar with him. When Stocker quoted from the Commentaries to one it was a compliment.

Chandler, youthful and lithe, a lad of manners and pleasant presence, was an artist. He and Jimmy Somersham were given to sketching together all over the harbor front during hours when really responsible men were exchanging real estate and timber limits, arranging lumber shipments, or boosting up-country gold and copper mines. With them was often Rob Shippen, son of a famous Victorian water-colorist. Having spent his little patrimony to buy at long range an inland ranch on the side of a hill, he was making a bad bargain into a home and a promising fruit farm as well. How he did it nobody knew, but interlucory to clearing brush and timber, plowing, planting and nursing an apple orchard, with all the thousand jobs that dog the heels of a bush farmer, he produced water color drawings of Indians, lake, river and mountain that made critics in far eastern galleries look twice and long. There was Jack Spraggon of naval connections, on the coast to sink or swim on his own account alone.

There were others, but greatest of them all was Ronaldson, a Scot of traditions, height, and weight. He was manager of a soda-water factory, overlooking a tidal creek lined with log and shingle mills and covered with lumber booms by the shore. The meetings of the Last Port Fencing Club were held on its upper floor. Through the open windows the night wind brought mingled odors of salt marsh, seaweed, tide flats, and cedar shingles, to mix with those of lemon essence and sugar sirup.

For all Ronaldson's weight, one had need to parry swiftly and retreat per saltum from a foiled attack, for his repertoire was as a stroke of lightning, and the extension of his 6-1-3 feet in the lunges something incredible. The man who, esteeming himself safely out of reach, slacked guard for a measureless interval to the apparently casual drop of Ron's point, was convinced that Ron had a concealed extension slide in his already sumptuously long body. When Stocker and Ronaldson were on the floor it was rather like a cheerful pygmy poking up at a genial beanpole. Stocker's plan of campaign was to stay just out of reach till he had Ron slightly bored, then on a high feat to walk in under his guard and point-in tierce. If it failed, he depended for safety till he could get out of reach on a continuous parade in octave that made him look like a leaping pinwheel.

Ronaldson, besides being a soda-water maker, an unsuspected scholar, and a fencer of grace and swift skill, was a piper. "Like bagpipe music, Jimmy?" he asked one evening. On assent, Ron forthwith walked beyond the lights of the fencing floor. From the further gloom he shortly emerged with the great Highland pipes over his shoulder, chanter in his fingers, and the shrilling, stirring melody of a pibroch filled the air. Up and down the factory floor he strode, while march and pibroch in alternation called the clans from loch and glen. Reed and strathspey followed, timed to his foot on the floor.

Some one laid a couple of fells cross-wise on the floor, and queried, "How about it, Ron?" "Weel eneuch, gin there was some gleg bloid to pipe for me. Hey, Rab!" To the hall there lounged forth from his room in the corner of the floor Rab Mackillip, Ron's lieutenant, nearly as tall as himself, and lean. He took the pipes unspeaking, and Ron poised himself as if before the judges of a dancing competition. Then to the Celtic rhythms, Ronaldson's weight and length of limb, no less impressive for the whiteness of high-colored fencing jacket, trousers and shoes in place of tartan plaid and kilts, responded lightly as the thistle down upon the moorland wind, in step and figure of the most intricate of Highland sword dances. The men about stood or "bunkered" upon the forks of their fells, blades held with both hands between the knees, admiringly appreciative.

The orphic and terpsichorean interlude ended, Rab resigned the pipes and lounged back to his den. One

Beef Stew

MADE of left-over roast beef—it can be more delicious than it was yesterday if into it you put a tablespoonful of that rich, Frenchy

A1 SAUCE

following shortly after found him comfortably "kneaded up" in his bunk, deep in a thumbed copy of "Jorrook's Jaunts." Other works of the esteemed Mr. Surtees and Gilbert & Becket lay near, with "Ten Thousand a Year." In rebuke of a bookish idleness, the visitor spoke exhortatorily of the benefits of exercise. Rab listened with half-humorous toleration, fingers between the leaves.

AWAKENING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Along the fringes of the upper lake Stark, maples thicken into gray and rose, and in the hollows that the beaver knows

The water-weeds turn green, and alders break Their dust-brown buds to yellow.

Rushes shake Where the shy other parts them to disclose.

His once-familiar pathway, as he goes Across the bank, where dry twigs snap and break.

In open lands, the fields a-dance with shade, Dappled in moving patterns of the sky.

Dry stubble-stalks are swaying, faintly stirred By light uncertain winds; and in the glade

Across a haze of sun, there pulses by The steady-winged shadow of a bird.

Wet Weather

Wind straight from the east. Fog tangled in the trees. Gray sea, gray sky. Wet weather! I must go out and into it, be part of it, belong to it. Now, just on the edge of the dark. Quick! Into my shaggy coat! On with my tight little hat! Shoes, it matters not. Part of the fun to be wet. Nothing that weather can hurt. Out!

A face at the window watches me turn down the lane. Shaker behind me, ocean before me, I clamber on top of the wall and do a wild little dance back at that lingering face. Then I jump into the meadow. I wade in a rippling green river of grass blades, then spring to the edge of the bank and race along it. Below me the ocean tosses against the rocks, restless, sucking the shore. A gray gull swoops with a strange, wild, echoing cry. The salt spray beats against my face. My hair blows back in wet little strings. I can feel the chill of the east wind's searching fingers. The sand lies damp and heavy under my feet. I look back for a moment to catch my breath. The fog bank closes around me. Lost are the cottages. Gone is the wall and the path and the lane. Only the dimness of willow trees shows me the edge of the meadow. I plunge through the grass again toward them. Their tassels hang heavy with dampness. They shower upon me as I pass, spat, spat, upon my face. I whirl about under them. Millions of drops scatter about me. Gasping and laughing, I come to the turn of the road.

Of a sudden the fog lifts. A whirling, swirling darkness comes upon me. It is the rain. I race before it. Rivulets trickling down my neck. Shoes a-sozzle with water. Glorious! Splash! Into all the puddles. Faster! Hair plastered against my face. Hat over one ear. Breathless! I whirl into the path and up to the door. The face at the window watches for me. "What can she know of this world? She knows the looks of it. I know the feel of it. Wet weather!"

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THE REPORTER AND THE CHAIRMAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In some ways we're all alike. Newspaper men, I thought, could be different about making a speech as chairman of something, but I was wrong. I make no apology for my profession. I simply feel that, in the matter of chairmanship, we are like all the rest of you.

You know without my telling it what a chairman's introductory speech should be. You know as well what it always is. It should be exceedingly short and wholly innocent of all funny stories. It always is exceedingly long and replete with "reminds me of the man who."

When I was invited to a luncheon given in honor of an ambassador by an association of press correspondents, I said I would go: at last had come my opportunity to hear a speaker with minimum embellishment by a barker chairman.

This chairman knew what I was thinking. He knew all of us were thinking it, for we were all newspaper men. Many of us might call ourselves even journalists. Conscious of our antipathy toward extensive exposition by persons of little or no importance, deceived as to that importance, for the time being, by the haunting obsession of chairmanship, this one at once promised to be brief. He admitted all the things we were thinking. He would stop in a moment. And, in fact, he did; but into those few moments he crowded, with swift modulation and breathless emphasis, all the recognized insignia of a chairman's battle cry. He apologized for taking our time. He was more forced than original in attempting to vary the monotony by introducing the association to the speaker rather than vice versa. He would have his little joke. He was reminded of the story about, and if anyone had heard it he might bear with him again for the precious sake of those hitherto bereft of that great boon. More than once he got down quite close to the business of letting the floor go to the speaker, and as many times he bounced up again for a few hundred more words. And when, at a length not less noticeable because expressed in prolific words rather than numerous minutes, he actually introduced the speaker, he had gone the whole gamut of chairmanship, and was as guilty of committing that crime as any member of a less favored profession.

I say favored profession, because we who have suffered through the Odyssean speeches of countless chairmen should know how not to chairmen. And our friend, who, if he reads these lines, will, as an ordinary chairman would do, deny the charge against him, was at the height, or depth, of his achievement when he was quoting some one or other who had wanted to know how many members of the House of Lords one could listen to for an hour at a time! I am not at all resentful about this. It did not spoil my afternoon. But it has made me introspective. Suppose I, too, after my years in this profession, should be as immune to its correcting influences as that chairman! Sally Farnham told me that every artist knew what to leave out as well as what to put in. She inferred that I knew. I wonder. No, every word of this seems necessary. But I am reminded of the story of the editor who kept telling his men that the story of the creation was written in—how few words was it? Maybe I have talked too much already. So let me, without trespassing upon your time and patience further, introduce whatever runs after this, be it chairmaned writing or succinct advertising.

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CONTEST FORECAST ON DISARMAMENT

Big Navy Forces in Senate to Attempt to Increase Appropriation Over House Limit—Borah Amendment to Be Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Another bitter clash on the question of disarmament and reduction of naval estimates for the next fiscal year loomed in the United States Senate yesterday as the big navy men on the Naval Affairs Committee prepared to introduce the \$600,000,000 bill which was defeated by a filibuster in the closing hours of the last Congress.

While the Naval Affairs Committee indicated that the bill would be re-substantiated in substantially the same form in which it was introduced at the last session, plans were made at the same time to mobilize the Republican Party for the suppression of any move by the disarmament forces to couple the question of international armament reduction with the naval appropriations bill.

The first step taken to suppress the advocates of a disarmament resolution was to consult President Harding, who threw his normal support against the adoption of the Borah disarmament resolution, as a rider to the naval appropriation bill.

President interviewed
In preparation for the inevitable clash and to line up the party machine on the navy question, Miles Polinder (R.), Senator from Washington, acting chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, called on President Harding yesterday, to ask the Executive's advice as to the course the party should take on the move to secure a declaration on disarmament which the progressive leaders are trying to force.

The President told Senator Polinder that he opposed the attaching of the Borah resolution to the naval appropriation bill, and further indicated that he did not believe it was within the province of Congress to make recommendations to the Executive for the calling of a conference. Mr. Harding took the same stand when the bill came up in the House. The opposition of the President is expected to be used to suppress any move by the disarmament advocates in the Senate.

The latter, headed by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, are determined to make a more vigorous fight than ever, and the fact that the Senate Committee insists on the bill of last session, in spite of the House action, will provide every opportunity for a discussion of the naval and disarmament questions.

Deadlock Possible
In view of the exhortations to economy made by the Treasury Department and repeated by President Harding yesterday, senators expressed surprise at the insistence of the Naval Affairs Committee in submitting estimates which it is known the lower House will never approve.

House leaders have repeatedly declared that they will not consent to one cent of expenditure above the limit placed in the original House bill and confirmed in the bill passed last week. The Senate bill contemplates \$100,000,000 additional. It provides for larger aviation facilities, a larger complement of men than the House bill permits, and improvements of naval stations like the proposed Alameda base in California.

It is freely forecast that if the Senate does not lop off the additional \$100,000,000 proposed by the committee, a long deadlock between the two houses in committee is inevitable. The acceptance of the addition by the House would mean a necessity for providing that much additional taxation, and the financial experts are already hard put to it to find a means of raising the deficiency that will result from the proposed repeal of the excess profits tax.

Threefold Battle
The fight in the Senate will be threefold. In the first place, every effort will be made to cut down the bill to the \$400,000,000 authorized by the House, but this will prove difficult to accomplish. Secondly, Senator Borah and others will revive the controversy as to the value of the present type of battleship of the line, and will urge delay in the carrying out of the 1916 program until more definite

knowledge is secured as to the comparative value of the battleship and the airplane as a means of defense and offense. Thirdly, Senator Borah will make a strong fight for the adoption of his disarmament resolution, which calls for a conference of the three principal naval powers, as a rider to the navy bill.

The Idaho Senator relies on practically all the Senators on the Democratic side to support his disarmament resolution. He pointed out that the Republicans voted unanimously for it when the bill was under consideration last session. The situation has changed, however, because at that time the Harding Administration had not come into power and the Senate leaders were not obligated to carry out Republican policies to the extent that they now are.

BEAUTY OF PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST

Bronze Tablet Placed at Entrance of Reserve in Western North Carolina Gives Credit to the Far-Sighted Founder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon.—There is a growing interest in bringing to realization the great fair, the Atlantic-Pacific Highway and Electrical Exposition, proposed to be held in Portland in 1925. Letters from the different states strongly in favor of such a fair are being received daily by the committee in charge. The choosing of the location is now under way. Sites which have been recommended thus far are eight in number, namely: Hayden Island, in the Columbia River between the extreme north side of Portland and directly opposite Vancouver, Washington; containing a fraction less than eight acres, with the greater part of the land lying between the two inter-state bridges; Park Rose, located at the extreme end of Sandy Boulevard and on the direct line to the Columbia Highway; Rocky Butte, a small mountain on the east side of Portland which has a most commanding view of mountains, city and the beautiful country surrounding Portland; Gresham, Oswego and Beaverton, suburban towns nearby to Portland; and St. Johns, on the Willamette at the extreme north-east side of the city. One of the important objects to keep in mind is the part the scenery will play in this great exposition. The Columbia and the mountains can be viewed from many locations around Portland.

PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST
This portion, 33,398 acres, was formerly Pisgah Forest, established by George Vanderbilt in 1891, and the earliest example of forestry on a large scale on private lands in America. Acquired by the United States May 21, 1914.

The tablet is embedded in a giant boulder of Pisgah granite, and is the tribute of the Southern Forestry Congress to the memory of a man who rendered great service to the public by preserving this large area of streams and wooded mountain land in its natural beauty. Constructive forestry and not ruthless exploitation has always been the rule followed on the Pisgah reserve. Through the far-sighted devotion of one nature lover, the United States Government has for a comparatively small outlay become possessed of a heritage of wonderful loveliness.

The far blue peaks of Pisgah are the first mountain views to greet the traveler arriving in the city of Asheville, North Carolina. Quaint Biltmore village is only a few miles distant and the Vanderbilt chateau can be seen from several points; but it is to Pisgah itself and its surrounding hills that one often turns. Pisgah, snow-capped, or, again, faintly blue on a day of mountain mist—these are but two of the moods of the mountains—but no one fully knows Pisgah until he has seen it blue-black against a flaming sunset.

On the slopes of this wonderful mountain are giant trees, oaks, tulip-trees, chestnuts, balsams, and other famous Carolina conifers. Deer and bear roam this forest at will, and in a preserve of their own a few buffalo are carefully guarded.

A well-built motor road makes the ascent of Pisgah easy. The United States employs forest rangers to guard against fire and other dangers, and in lieu of the state taxes that would accrue to North Carolina were this preserve private property one-fourth of the gross proceeds of the forest products is turned over to the state. Last year this amounted to \$7661. The Forestry Service expects that at least this sum will be expended in improving the roads in the preserve, and an additional sum will be expended by the Forestry Service. Each year an additional number of travelers enjoy the wonderful Pisgah scenery.

DEALERS PLEAD GUILTY
NEW YORK, New York.—Nineteen individuals and 13 corporations, known as the "Forty-Second Street Group" in the association of dealers in masonry building materials, indicted in connection with the building trust inquiry, pleaded guilty yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Davis and will be sentenced on May 9. The individuals were charged with conspiracy to form a monopoly to prevent competition in masonry building materials, and the corporations were charged with violating the state anti-trust law.

END IS PROPOSED IN NEWBERRY CASE

Party Leaders in the United States Senate Declare Court Decision Should Stop Contest by Mr. Ford for Congress Seat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Following the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, his friends in the Senate launched a determined effort yesterday to prevent any further proceedings in the contest for the seat by Henry Ford, who was defeated on the face of the returns.

Republican Party chiefs, headed by Henry Cabot Lodge, leader in the Senate, joined with Charles E. Townsend, Senator from Michigan, in the declaration that the inquiry before the Privileges and Elections Committee should be quashed and that the Supreme Court decision should be accepted as final.

There was some surprise because of the effort of the Republican leaders to use machine tactics to prevent further inquiry into the charges made by Mr. Ford, who never has been accorded a hearing before the committee. Progressive Republicans were particularly annoyed, because they believe the Senate, which is the final judge of its own membership, should go to the bottom of the charges. The surprise at the Lodge declaration of intention was all the greater because Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, who is chairman of the subcommittee, has conducted the investigation, declared right after the decision of the court was rendered that it would not interfere with the Senate inquiry.

Leadership Asserted
Mr. Lodge told Senator Spencer that he had, in effect, spoken without authority, and that the investigation by his subcommittee was authorized for last session, and did not necessarily imply the right to continue it at this time. The subcommittee had decided last week to continue with the investigation as soon as the decision of the Supreme Court was given out, and it further agreed that nothing the court decided could remove the issue as to the right of the Senator to retain his seat.

As soon as Mr. Lodge read the Spencer statement, there were whispers that the machine was not in accord with the "righteous" attitude taken by the Missouri Senator and his colleagues on the subcommittee. By 11 o'clock yesterday Senator Spencer had, for the time being, at least, been effectually suppressed. He declared that while he had not changed his personal views, it would require action by the full Privileges and Elections Committee before the inquiry could proceed.

It was stated very positively that the major body is lined up for a complete suppression of the whole matter.

"I believe the whole matter should be dropped," said Senator Townsend. "I cannot see any reason for carrying this matter further."

"But Mr. Ford has never been permitted to present his case to the Senate," it was indicated.

"Mr. Ford has presented his case in Grand Rapids, that's enough," the Senator replied.

"Do you know of a single instance in the history of the Senate when a contestant for a seat has been denied the right of a hearing on his charges?" he was asked.

"No, but there was never a case like this in the history of the Senate. This case has already been thrashed out in a court," concluded the Senator.

In Behalf of Mr. Ford
Alfred Lucking, attorney for Mr. Ford, who arrived in Washington yesterday, issued a statement in which he said that the decision of the Supreme Court has in no wise touched upon the case before the Senate Committee. He said:

"I have no comment to make upon the Newberry decision. It does not affect Mr. Ford's contest before the Senate committee, one reason being that he had no control or part in the criminal case. His right to present his own evidence remains intact. Senator Spencer, chairman of the subcommittee, stated the correct rule yesterday when he said, 'Our work is entirely unaffected by the court's decision, and

before it was announced we had made our plans to continue our hearing.'"

"As heretofore, we hold ourselves in readiness to prove the charges made. We have urgently requested that the investigation proceed many times for two years past, the last occasion being by telegraph to the committee from Detroit last Saturday."

"In the discussion in the newspapers it seems to have been forgotten that there is and was a valid state law, which Mr. Newberry violated. Moreover, no statute is necessary or indispensable in cases where expenditures of excessive sums are made. The decision of the majority of the court points out that the Senate has full powers to exclude those who have been elected by corruption and large expenditures. This, of course, is nothing new, but in view of the statements that some of the defendants in the newspapers to the effect that the decision restores them to good standing, it is well to remember that they are set free on technical grounds not going into the merits of the charges at all; and that the gentlemen in question will have full opportunity to prove that they are innocent in fact, unless they succeed in further obstructing the investigation."

GROWING INTEREST IN PORTLAND FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon.—There is a growing interest in bringing to realization the great fair, the Atlantic-Pacific Highway and Electrical Exposition, proposed to be held in Portland in 1925. Letters from the different states strongly in favor of such a fair are being received daily by the committee in charge. The choosing of the location is now under way. Sites which have been recommended thus far are eight in number, namely: Hayden Island, in the Columbia River between the extreme north side of Portland and directly opposite Vancouver, Washington; containing a fraction less than eight acres, with the greater part of the land lying between the two inter-state bridges; Park Rose, located at the extreme end of Sandy Boulevard and on the direct line to the Columbia Highway; Rocky Butte, a small mountain on the east side of Portland which has a most commanding view of mountains, city and the beautiful country surrounding Portland; Gresham, Oswego and Beaverton, suburban towns nearby to Portland; and St. Johns, on the Willamette at the extreme north-east side of the city. One of the important objects to keep in mind is the part the scenery will play in this great exposition. The Columbia and the mountains can be viewed from many locations around Portland.

HARVARD GRADUATES' DAY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cambridge, Massachusetts Office
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—College problems of today will be a topic to be discussed at the Graduates' Day meeting at University Hall on Saturday, May 21. Harvard alumni from all over the United States are expected to attend the Graduates' Day exercises, which will include a luncheon at the Harvard Union and dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston.

ORATORIO SOCIETY CONDUCTOR
NEW YORK, New York.—The appointment of Albert Stoessel to succeed Walter Damrosch as conductor of the Oratorio Society of New York was announced here by the organization's board of directors. Mr. Stoessel made his professional debut as violinist with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra in 1915 and was recently chief assistant to Mr. Damrosch.

MAY DAY RIOT IN ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Four persons were killed and 24 wounded in a riot at Gualeguaychu, a city in northeastern Argentina, on May Day. The riot occurred when a parade of workers clashed with one formed by the local chapter of the Argentine patriotic League. Later the workers in Chaleguaychu declared a general strike.

ILLINOIS TENANTS MEASURES PASSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—The State House of Representatives yesterday passed the Kessler anti-eviction and ejectment bills, which have been approved by the Governor. Both bills carried emergency clauses, necessitating 102 votes, and each received 105 votes on rollcall. The anti-eviction bill provides that tenants may have six months to vacate premises after receiving notice to move.

All of the Kessler rent bills have now passed both branches of the Legislature, except the one creating a rent commission, which is pending in the Senate.

PACKING FACTORIES CLOSE
PORTLAND, Maine.—The Portland Packing Company has announced that it has notified corn planters in North Amherst and Oakland that its factories in these towns will not be operated this year. A great carry-over of surplus corn in the west and poor market conditions were given as the reason. The company also is considering the question of not opening two other important factories. Final decision will be made later.

PLEAS OF GUILTY ENTERED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Pleas of guilty were entered yesterday in the criminal branch of the state Supreme Court by 19 individuals and 13 corporations known as the "Forty-Second Street Group" in the Association of Dealers in Masons Building Materials. The charge was violation of the state anti-trust law by conspiracy to prevent, by monopoly, competition in masons' building materials.

ALLEGiance TO ONE FLAG
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence, Rhode Island Office
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Recognition of but one flag and the perpetuity of the public school system were affirmed by the Order of United American Men, State Council of Rhode Island, at its annual meeting here. The council declared against any foreign allegiance or support of any foreign country and for those fundamentals employed in the Constitution of the United States.

AMBASSADOR HARVEY SAILS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Declaring that he was wholly unable to perceive why a citizen of the United States could not represent his country abroad successfully without being either a scoundrel or a swashbuckler, Col. George Harvey, new Ambassador to Great Britain, sailed yesterday about the Aquitania to take up his duties. Col. E. M. House and Otto H. Kahn sailed on the same ship.

INDUSTRIES SHOW INCREASE
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Employment in the automobile industry picked up nearly a third in March, as compared to February. The percentage increase was 32.2. The woolen mills came next with 17 per cent increase in crews. Car building and repairing employment dropped 6.8 per cent. Of the 14 industries reported, eight showed increases and six decreases.

BASIS OF HARMONY WITH JAPANESE
Mutual Concessions by United States and Japan Are Necessary, Says Baron Shidehara
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Differences between the United States and Japan "call for adjustment, but their existence does not justify apprehension or pessimistic forecast," Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, declared yesterday in an address before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

"Is there any question between us," he asked, "which cannot be set at rest by the ordinary process of friendly discussion? Is there any question between us which can be set at rest by any other process? Sane and honest diplomacy, backed by sense, reason, charity and mutual concession, will alone lead to the lasting settlement of these problems. There is absolutely no other course."

Declaring that the stability of every "human institution" about the shores of the Pacific Ocean depended upon the maintenance of harmony and good understanding between Japan and the United States, he said a grave responsibility rested upon the United States and Japan.

"Neither can avoid it," he asserted. "How can we turn from such a solemn trust to engage in selfish bickerings or to indulge in foolish recriminations? And yet we are constantly fed up on wild speculations, which tend to create an atmosphere of uneasiness and tension in our mutual relationships."

Taking up the Japanese question on the Pacific coast, he reiterated the declaration of his government that Japan claimed "no right, nor has she any intention in fact, of sending emigrants to this country."

"She has held consistently to the policy of placing restrictions upon such emigration," he continued. "She only asks for her nationals lawfully resident in this country that just and equitable treatment which is in line with the fine traditions of the American people. She desires nothing more nor can she be satisfied with anything less. And, after all, there are only 125,000 Japanese in the whole mainland of the United States."

SENATE HOLDS UP BLAIR NOMINATION

Hiram W. Johnson of California, in Executive Session, Makes Political Charges Against Internal Revenue Appointee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—After a persistent fight in executive session of the Senate, the nomination of David H. Blair of North Carolina to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue was sent back to the Finance Committee late yesterday.

It is efforts of Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, prevail, it is probable that an investigation of certain political charges against the nominee will be conducted before his name is again brought before the Senate.

The specific charge upon which the California Senator bases his opposition to the nominee is that Mr. Blair, as a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago last June, violated the mandate of the North Carolina State primary, and thus violated the state law.

A majority of the Republican senators sided with Senator Johnson in demanding that the nomination be referred back to committee. It is the signal for the first serious fight over a nominee under the new Administration.

Senator Johnson also charged that Mr. Blair, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, would have jurisdiction over refunds of income taxes due his own father-in-law, wife and relatives. The father-in-law in question is J. W. Canon, reputed to be the wealthiest man in North Carolina.

After the Senate opened its doors, Senator Johnson issued the following statement:

"My objection to Mr. Blair is based on two grounds. First, he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, bound under the law of North Carolina to vote for the candidate receiving the majority of votes in the presidential preference primary there. I received in that primary three times as many votes as my opponent, Blair, as a delegate to the national convention, did not obey the mandate of the primary. He violated the law and betrayed his people."

"He is now nominated to the most important administrative office in the United States. He administers tax, prohibition, and other laws. A man who will violate his own state's laws is unfit to administer the nation's laws."

"The second objection to Mr. Blair, because of the secrecy maintained concerning tax returns, is involved in some obscurity. Mr. Blair's father-in-law is one of the richest, if not the richest, man in North Carolina. He sought, by forming a partnership with his family to lessen the amount of his income tax. He was required to pay, and it is asserted he did pay the full amount claimed by the government, and the members of his family as partners have sought a refund. Some hundreds of thousands of dollars have been at stake. There is a dispute about the present exact situation. At any rate, Mr. Blair ought not to be put in a position where he is in the slightest degree connected with refunds due his wife, his father-in-law, and other relatives."

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NEW FIELD MUSEUM BUILDING OPENED

Structure in Grant Park, on Shore of Lake Michigan, Designed to Be Part of Chicago Plan—Valuable Collections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The new building in Grant Park of the Field Museum of Natural History was opened to the public yesterday, following a year spent in moving from the old Pine Arts building in Jackson Park and in setting up the exhibits in their new quarters. The opening, which was without formal ceremony, was preceded by an informal reception on Monday to leaders in education, state, city and county officials, members of the judiciary and prominent business and professional men.

The new building in Grant Park, on the shore of Lake Michigan, is designed to be a part of the Chicago Plan. The cost of the entire plant, when the terraces surrounding it are finished, will be \$7,000,000. The site is land which has been built out into Lake Michigan and covers an area of 11 acres.

The exterior of the museum is treated with a monumental order of Greek Ionic architecture, the material being Georgian white marble. The principal fronts are divided into a large pedimented central pavilion, with two long wings terminating in a smaller pavilion at each end. The building, 250 feet wide and 700 feet long, consists in its general arrangement of a great central hall, flanked by transverse exhibition halls on both sides, these exhibition halls being again united by transverse halls at the ends. The building is three stories and a clerestory. The main central hall, named "Stanley Field Hall," rises to the height of the building.

Sculptural decorations of the main hall include four figures designed by Henry Hering. These figures symbolize the aims and purposes of the museum and hint at the various activities promoted within its walls. They represent natural science, the dissemination of knowledge, research and record.

A feature of the museum is the James Simpson Theater, which has seating capacity for 1000 persons. There are 38 halls in the new building, in which the great wealth of material is classified and mounted for exhibition. Many of these exhibits are of great practical value to manufacturers, business men and factory workers, who find therein many hints to aid them in their industrial operations. The museum is a great educational institution of economic value to the city and State.

The collections of the museum have grown to such proportions that it was deemed expedient to limit the scope of the institution to anthropology, botany, geology and zoology.

The founding of the institution in 1893 was made possible by a gift of \$1,000,000 by Marshall Field, who bequeathed to the museum a further sum of \$5,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 was designated to be used for the erection of a building and \$1,000,000 for endowment.

INDICTMENT IN COAL CASES IS ATTACKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Motions directed against the sufficiency of the indictment against 226 coal operators, miners, and dealers, charged with conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, were filed in United States Court yesterday when the defendants were arraigned before Judge Ferdinand A. Geiger of Milwaukee. No date was set for arguments. It is expected arguments may not be heard before next fall, as Judge A. B. Anderson will not hold court before then. All the individual defendants were in court except those non-residents who are resisting removal to this jurisdiction. W. A. Glasgow Jr., of Philadelphia, appeared in place of Charles Evans Hughes as counsel-in-chief for the miners. Albert Fink, of Chicago, appeared as associate counsel for certain operators.

Entries made for the defense included motions to quash the indictment, demurrers to the indictment, motions to quash the service and pleas at bar. The motions are predicated chiefly on the argument that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was inoperative when the indictment was returned last

PARISH SYSTEMS ARE CONSIDERED

Manager and Commission Plans of Government Taken Up by Convention Working on New Constitution for Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Change from the present system of government in the parishes of Louisiana, and particularly the installation of parish managers, to take the place of the present cumbersome and often inoperative police juries, which correspond to the county supervisors of northern states, but do not function so well, is being taken up by the convention now writing a new Constitution for Louisiana here. Virtually all the several plans submitted have been abandoned in favor of that of a parish commission, to be elected by the people of the parish, whose first duty it should be to name a parish manager, who may or may not be a resident of the parish, or even of the State, but who shall operate the affairs of the parish exactly as the manager of a corporation would handle the business of his firm.

Henry E. Hardtner, the nationally known southern forestry expert, who is a native of and delegate from La Salle Parish, described the plan for the change in parish government to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

Parish-Manager Plan
"The so-called 'parish-manager' plan of government for the political subdivisions of the State seeks primarily to eliminate politics from the business administration of the parish. At present, the police juries play politics, often to the detriment of the business affairs of the parish, 24 hours a day. The new judicial system which is to become part of the new Constitution will eliminate the justices of the peace, who also are factors in the petty politics of the parishes, and the parish-manager plan will remove the police juries. This plan, some form of which seems very likely to be incorporated in the new Constitution, provides for the election, by the people of each parish, of a commission. The first duty of this commission will be to select a man as business manager of the parish. He will be paid a salary, to be fixed by the parish commission, and need not be a native or even a resident of the parish for which he is chosen, or of the State of Louisiana. The commission will have full power to employ a manager from Maine, or Washington, or Florida, or Texas, or wherever it may find a man it considers suitably equipped for the job in hand.

"The salary should be from \$3000 a year up, with a clear understanding that all expenses incurred in parish service shall be paid by the parish, so that he receives the salary clear. The manager is not to have a fixed term of office, but is subject to removal at any time, and must make reports at least once each month to the parish commission by which he is employed."

Commission Method
The "commission plan" of government for the parishes also has been presented to the constitutional convention, but it differs from the manager plan only by the fact that it does not provide for the manager. Instead of one responsible head of government for the parish (the manager), the commission would assume the dual role of legislative body and executive officer. The commission plan possesses all the advantages of the manager plan except that it is weak through lack of executive centralization. It does, however, bring about a much greater centralization of power than now possessed by the parish governments, and does take from them the politicalized condition which has handicapped them ever since Louisiana became a State. It is certain that one of these plans will be adopted.

RECEPTION FOR STATUE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans are being laid for reception of the statue of Benjamin Franklin, which is scheduled to arrive in Boston on Friday on its trip from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Waterbury, Connecticut, over

the route which Franklin traveled as a boy of 17. It is planned for members of the Sons of the American Revolution to receive the statue and for patriotic societies to give it an escort of honor.

WET REPORTS HELD TO BE EXAGGERATED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PORTLAND, Maine—Asserting that reports regarding the sale of intoxicating liquor in the State of Maine have been exaggerated and put out ostensibly for the purpose of making it appear that efforts to enforce the prohibition amendment have signally failed, George K. Christie, federal prohibition enforcement officer for Maine, takes exceptions to much that has found its way into the public press.

"We came into Maine on July 14," said Mr. Christie, "and I have had eight beside myself as a maximum force to patrol the Canadian border and seek to suppress violations in the interior in various sections at different intervals. We were strangers and had to learn the ways of the violators before we could accomplish much. Adjacent to Maine is New Brunswick and the Province of Quebec, Canada, wet enough to furnish an abundant supply of distilled liquor for illegal importation at hundreds of different points on the boundary line.

"Anybody who is given to understand that rivers of liquor are flowing in Maine is being deceived. Undoubtedly more is coming in by water than by rail. We are not attempting to string a cordon around the state with the limited force assigned to carry on the enforcement."

"In Massachusetts, 800 cases were instituted since July 13, there were 187 presentations to the federal grand jury, and 42 indictments were returned. We brought 93 before United States Commissioner Reid of Bangor, probable cause was found in 91 cases, indictments were returned in every one, and every one pleaded guilty."

"We presented 81 in the southern district; 71 indictments were returned, the two that escaped being respondents arrested in connection with a cough medicine seizure, and all but one appeared before Judge Hale and pleaded guilty. One man stood trial and the jury disagreed. We feel that comparison of operations in the two states is altogether in our favor."

"Aroostook is not 'flooded' with liquor, as has been said. We are having cooperation by railroad officials but not by the train crews; neither are the sheriffs of Penobscot and Aroostook counties nor the police forces of the eastern cities giving us assistance that the law contemplates or that the Governor insists is imperative."

"I learn that whisky sells here at \$15 a quart. When I first came into Maine single drinks were 35 cents and alcohol was plentiful at \$18 a gallon. Portland and Cumberland County were among the few sections of the State where the local officers are giving strict enforcement. Bangor, Biddeford, Saco, Auburn, Waterville and Lewiston need more energetic efforts to suppress distilling and retailing. Importations are in small quantities in different conveyances. In my opinion energetic officers can reduce violations to a minimum and this will come when local officers join with the federal authorities and not before."

HIGH PRICES STOP ROAD WORK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Gov. W. T. McCray announced that the State Highway Department will build no more hard-surfaced roads until cement and labor prices come down.

CONFERENCE HELD ON MARINE STRIKE

Shipping Board Is Said to Be Aiding Opposition to the Workers—Partial Victories Are Claimed by Both Sides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—While partial victories for both sides were claimed yesterday in the marine strike situation, indication that the United States Shipping Board is determined to do everything it can to fight the men, was seen in the fact that Capt. Paul Foley, director of operations of the board, held a conference with more than 80 steamship representatives, for the purpose of drawing up a general policy of opposition to the strike.

The Sixtola of the United Fruit Line sailed with a crew of strikebreakers, but the union tied up the Potomac of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and her sailing for Danzig today has been postponed. In calling the engineers of the Potomac the union was charged with breaking the quarantine against that ship, but the men countered with the claim that the quarantine was used only to prevent their action. Federal officials have been asked to take action against the men.

It is understood that the commandant of the Third Naval District will not provide naval reservists to man ships unless so ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, and it was said that Admiral Benson, chairman of the board, did not plan to request the Secretary for such assistance.

Strike Call Sent Out by Wireless
The strike call was sent out by wireless on Monday night to all ships at sea, directing the men to quit when they reached shore. Picketing has begun.

The conditions around which the controversy centers involve, first of all, a general 15 per cent cut, offered by the owners, favored by the Shipping Board, but rejected by the men. There are five classes of steamers, graded as to size. Under the old scale, chief engineers received \$305 to \$387.50 per month; first assistants, \$216 to \$241; second, \$187 to \$212; third, \$163 to \$188; fourth, \$158 to \$186; junior engineers, \$135; deck engineers, \$100; pump men, \$100; donkeymen, oilers, water tenders and storekeepers, \$95; firemen, \$90; coal passers and wipers, \$75; carpenters, \$100; boatwains, \$95; and seamen, \$35; ordinary seamen, \$65; chief stewards, \$115 to \$160; second stewards, \$95; chief cooks, \$110 to \$135; second cooks, \$85 to \$100; third cooks, \$70 to \$90; messmen, \$70; mess-boys, \$65; bakers, \$100 to \$115; butchers, \$95.

Masters not on strike receive \$330 to \$412.50, and first, second and third mates the same as assistant engineers. This wage agreement does not expire until August. These rates apply only to the Atlantic and Gulf. A different and, in some cases, higher scale, has been in effect on the Pacific.

Owners Would Stop Overtime
The owners would practically abolish overtime. The engineer officers have been the chief beneficiaries under overtime, and are most concerned. The new scale, they say, would make for a 30 per cent or greater reduction in their gross wages and end the eight-hour day at sea. Subsistence money is a minor issue.

That is all only the beginning, the men say, of an effort to revert to intolerable conditions bordering on slavery that existed on American ships before the war and the La Follette Seaman's Act. Operators and owners say it is an insufficient step toward putting the American merchant marine on competitive quality with foreign ships.

The Sea Service Bureau, organized by the Shipping Board shortly after the armistice, to train men for the new

merchant marine, and suspended when the shipping slump came, is now revived to supply strikebreakers. The bureau is objected to by the Seamen's Union, as having unduly inflated the trade and over supplied the labor market.

MOVE TO TRANSFER CAPITAL OF FLORIDA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
TALLAHASSEE, Florida—Will the state capital be removed from Tallahassee in Leon County to Orlando in Orange County? Members of the Legislature are asked by the representatives from Orange County and their adherents to vote for the removal. Since this State was admitted to the Union, Tallahassee has been the site of the capital. Now, with the increased population of the State, and the growth of the middle and southern part of the peninsula, the demand is coming from many quarters that the capital be removed to a more central location.

The bill introduced by Representative S. S. Griffin proposes this amendment to the constitution: "The seat of government of the State of Florida shall be at Tallahassee, Leon County, until December 31, 1921; that from and after that date the seat of government of the State of Florida shall be at the city of Orlando, in the county of Orange."

DECISION RESERVED IN GARMENT CASE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The question whether the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America is organized to take over the control of the garment industry as a revolutionary body ready to assume also the handling of government is again pending in the courts. The suit of J. Friedman & Co. for dissolution of the union, \$500,000 damages and a permanent injunction against peaceful picketing, which was thrown out of court as first drawn, has been amended and decision on the arguments has been reserved by Justice John M. Tierney.

The union welcomes a Senate investigation of their organization, according to Benjamin Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer.

IMPROVEMENT IN ONION CROP IS URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
AMHERST, Massachusetts—Better qualities and more rigid grading and marketing standards are essential to put Massachusetts onions on a basis of competition with western and foreign onions, say crop specialists of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in a bulletin on the onion situation in the Connecticut Valley.

"Aggregate losses estimated at close to \$1,000,000 on onions last year are not preventing onion growers in the Connecticut Valley from planting large areas this spring," says the bulletin. "The onion crop in many cases was not sold at all; large amounts are reported still in storage in Franklin County. Onions spread out on the land to be plowed in have become a common sight through the valley towns."

NEW YORK PRIMARY CHANCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—Gov. Nathan L. Miller yesterday signed the Whitely bill, which repeals the direct primary law to the extent that the primaries hereafter will merely choose delegates to nominating conventions. Disputes between delegates will be settled by the courts prior to conventions. This takes such power away from credential committees. The convention's choice is final. A defeated candidate may run on independent papers.

DEDICATION OF A BIG WATER PROJECT

New Orleans Celebrates the Virtual Completion of Canal Connecting the Mississippi River and Lake Pontchartrain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Before about 3000 persons, including state and city officials, delegates from 27 foreign countries and 30 states, and representatives of the Mississippi Valley Association, 11 miles of new water frontage was added to the Port of New Orleans when the \$25,000,000 inner harbor and navigation canal was dedicated on Monday. Gov. John M. Parker delivered the speech of dedication for the canal, which connects the Mississippi River with Lake Pontchartrain, running five and one-half miles northward from the river across the city of New Orleans. While the canal is virtually completed, water will not be turned into it until the present high-water period in the river has passed, about September 1.

The Mississippi Valley Association met in annual convention on Monday with delegates from 30 states in attendance. The convention is devoted to discussion of land and river transportation.

This canal, which is 5½ miles long, 300 feet wide at the surface, 150 feet wide at the bottom, and 30 feet deep at low tide on the Gulf of Mexico, was begun four years ago, the lock itself costing \$7,500,000 and requiring two years in construction, being the second largest in the New World, the Panama Canal locks alone exceeding it in size. From the lock northward to Lake Pontchartrain, the canal runs directly across the commercial and manufacturing end of New Orleans city, and is all within the municipal limits of that corporation. It is at tide-level on the gulf of Mexico, and runs directly into Lake Pontchartrain, without the mediation of locks or gates. The river, however, being some 22 feet higher than the land, during periods of high water, has to be cut off from the canal by locks.

The original cost of the canal was placed at \$5,000,000, but mounting expenses of construction, bad management, wasteful expenditures and other incidents, raised the cost to approximately five times this amount, or virtually \$10 for every man, woman and child in Louisiana. The interest alone amounts to more than \$1,000,000 a year. The canal is built and owned, and will be operated by the State of Louisiana and the City of New Orleans, and is controlled and directed by the Board of Commissioners of the port of New Orleans, which also controls and operates the publicly-owned port, including the harbor frontage and facilities of New Orleans.

WOMEN WITH FULL FIGURES
An attractive figure is not a matter of size but of correct proportions. The stout women who are never spoken of as "stout" are those who give a little time and thought to proper corseting.

Rengo Belt Corsets give the wearer an appearance of slenderness. The exclusive Rengo Belt feature is that it is strengthened at the points of greatest strain. They have the reputation of being "the most economical corsets of their kind ever devised."

Priced from \$2 to \$10
The Crown Corset Company
295 Fifth Avenue, New York

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Rengo Belt Corsets

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

Annual May White Sale McCreery Quality Linens Reduced to the Minimum

Irish All Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins.

Table Cloths.....each, 4.25, 5.50, 6.75

Table Napkins to match.....doz., 5.75

All Linen Round Scalloped Damask Table Cloths.....each, 7.50 and 10.50

Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins, All Linen.....doz., 6.75 and 9.50

Hemmed Cotton Huck Towels.....doz., 1.75 and 2.75

Hemstitched Cotton Huck Towels.....doz., 2.75 and 3.50

Union Linen Hemstitched Huck Towels.....doz., 4.50 and 6.00

Scotch All Linen Huck Towels, hemmed.....doz., 6.00 and 8.50

300 Hand Crocheted Luncheon Sets, Irish design, 13 pieces.....set, 5.00

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed.....doz., 3.00, 4.50, 6.50

Irish Twill Kitchen Towels, hemmed.....doz., 5.50, 7.50

Irish Glass Towels, hemmed.....doz., 6.00 and 8.00

Real Madeira Linens

Guest Towels.....each, 1.50, 2.25

Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces.....set, 5.75 and 7.50

Afternoon Tea Napkins, embroidered corners.....doz., 6.75 and 8.75

Tray Covers.....each, 35¢ and 50¢

Napkin Pouches.....each, 90¢, 1.25

Buffet and Dresser Scarfs.....each, 4.25, 5.00

Center Pieces.....each, 1.25, 2.25

200 doz. Pure Irish Linen Tea Napkins, hemstitched.....doz., 4.50

(Second Floor)

The children are well satisfied when they get more of their delicious, always satisfying Holsum Bread. Your grocer has it fresh every day. Feed it to your little ones at every meal and between times.

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Has it ever happened at your table?

THE INQUIRY, WHERE DO YOU BUY SUCH DELICIOUS MEATS?

Heavy Corn Fed Beef—Prime Rib Roasts. 29¢ lb.
Heavy Corn Fed Beef—Fancy Briskets. 29¢ lb.
Fancy Creamery Table Butter. 43¢ lb.
Bacon—Sugar Cured—Milk Smoked. 29¢ lb.
Milk Fed Veal (solid meat to roast). 45¢ lb.
Rib Veal Chops. 49¢ lb.

National Butchers Company

1300 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

At Coolidge Corner

North Shore stores located—LYNN, SALEM, BEVERLY

HUNGARY IS GETTING ON TO HER FEET

Magyars Show a Faith in the Country and a Determination Aiming at National Reconstruction in Spite of Everything

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—To be just in considering Hungary, it is always necessary to keep in view the period immediately preceding. Recently the printers of Hungary, who had been receiving 60 kronas a day—for below a living wage—threatened a strike for a 50 per cent increase, and for a time it looked as though the bakers and ironworkers would join them. This is the first Labor crisis to have been precipitated since the fall of Bolshevism in Hungary and the installation of the "reaction." In effect the government absolutely prohibited the strike, and troops were massed outside of Budapest to take care of any situation which might arise. At the same time, the government displayed a far more conciliatory attitude toward the discontented workers than it has hitherto done, and while demanding that the workers should resume their posts, championed their demands. This disagreement has resulted in a compromise favorable to the workers.

Amnesty to Prisoners

An amnesty has been granted to all political prisoners sentenced for more than five years and hundreds are rejoining their families. Many of these prisoners, to be sure, have been held without trial, or convicted on the most ridiculous charges, and in spite of signs of a loosening of the tension everywhere, terror still dominates a large section of the population. It is, for instance, almost impossible to find prisoners who are willing to talk at all about the conditions of their imprisonment. There is still a tendency to look up and down the street and speak in whispers when voicing the most trivial criticism of the regime.

Economically, Hungary is getting onto her feet. The feeling, as reflected by the government, and by the man in the street, is entirely different from that of Austria. There every one is baffled and hopeless, and looks entirely to the outside world for help. In Hungary there is faith in the country, and a determination which aims at reconstruction in spite of everything. The Austrian accepts charity with a petition for more. The Hungarian accepts it almost with irritation, and always tries to repay it in some trivial way. Thus the offices of the relief organizations are crowded with illuminated books, pieces of needlework, paintings, and carvings, which have been sent from befriended institutions as a tangible return for favors. In Austria an inquiring journalist is furnished with carefully tabulated and wholly convincing facts and figures on the country's poverty. In Hungary the same journalist receives only figures concerning the country's possibilities.

Barriers to Commerce

Like Austria, Hungary is suffering from the loss of territory. At least, she is most certainly suffering because of the barriers to commerce set up among the states which are part of the economic complex to which she belongs. To use just one illustration—the case of Karpath-Russland. This little section of Tescho-Slovakia is separated from the rest of that country by a chain of mountains over which there is no method of communication. On the other hand, it has three railroad lines running into Hungary. Its chief products are lumber—needed by the cabinet makers of Budapest—and salt, needed by the cattle-raisers of Hungary.

At present it is permitted to export neither into Hungary, and they cannot, because of the system of transportation, be exported anywhere else. The result is that the population of Karpath-Russland is literally starving. It is doubtful whether any one section of central Europe has such appalling social conditions. The whole means of livelihood of the people has been blocked. Hungarian cabinet makers and cattle growers are also suffering, and no one is profiting whatsoever. The conference now taking place at Bruck, on the Austrian frontier, between the representatives of the two countries—Tescho-Slovakia and Hungary—promises to evolve a more intelligent commercial policy. It is certainly hoped that it may be the beginning of the resumption of free trade in this part of Europe.

Anti-Jewish Feeling

Social conditions in the city of Budapest leave much to be desired. Although prices are lower than in Vienna, wages are comparatively lower still, and although food is more plentiful, a large part of the population are suffering, as the American Relief Administration figures show, 77 per cent of all school children examined being undernourished. This is better than in Vienna, where, after two years of work, the percentage is still over 80, but it is distressingly high. All institutions are in a shocking condition due to the shortage of linen and soap. In this respect Budapest is worse off than Vienna, for there is an equal shortage of manufactured articles, and the pre-war reserves were entirely looted during the Rumanian occupation. There is hardly a blanket, or a sheet, in a Budapest institution except those which have been given by the American Red Cross.

Feeling against the Jews is still rife in Hungary, and the organization, Awakening Hungarians, headed by George Samereany, does all it can to foster anti-Semitic feeling. In a big demonstration on March 15—in commemoration, ironically enough, of the 1648 revolution and of the patriot-poet, Petefi, champion of free speech, free press, and the brotherhood of man—George Samereany addressed

10,000 people in a bitter anti-Semitic speech. A local paper reports him as saying: "As a consequence of the ratification of the Peace Treaty, the Executive Reparations Commission will shortly arrive. These, besides wanting to rule the country, want to minimize our internal affairs in defense of the Jews and the Liberals. They can take away anything that remains, but if any one of these commissions wants to play the rôle of protector to the Jews, then I will be the first, who, taking all the risks, will claim: 'Let us drive them out!'"

Wild Talking

This is wild talking, and there was much of it on this day. The police, however, kept order. Anti-Semitic demonstrations were dispersed, and there was evidence of a distinct desire on the part of the government to keep the peace.

Refugees from Galicia are promptly interned to await deportation, and there are many complaints regarding the treatment they receive in these camps. The Jewish relief organization, the joint distribution committee, has, however, been given extended powers by the government, and an American secretary is now in charge. This will probably make a considerable difference in the effectiveness of the organization. America enjoys an especially high place in Hungarian esteem, and Hungary is very anxious to have American public opinion on her side in the settlement of territorial disputes. The great demonstration on Inaugural Day, March 4, was significant. About ten thousand people gathered in front of the National Museum in honor of President Harding, and were addressed by the Military Bishop for Hungary, who said: "The American President is the one star of hope in the heavens for Hungary. We shall never forget that America was the first country to make peace a reality."

Added to this is the profound respect which is felt among all classes for one American—Capt. James Pedlow, the American Red Cross Commissioner, whose first anniversary in Budapest was celebrated last week by pilgrimages to his rooms of rich and poor, who came to tender thanks and express affection. "Pedlow Kapitan" is a name to conjure with in Budapest. People laughingly say that the restoration of the monarchy is almost certain, but no knows who the king will be—Charles, or Archduke Joseph.

or Captain Pedlow! He has a warm and dynamic personality, and a wise head as well. The latter is essential in a country with as many cross-currents as Hungary.

CELEBRATION OF ANZAC DAY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Australasian News Office.
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Sir Joseph Cook, the Federal Treasurer, was approached by an influential deputation, who asked that Anzac Day should be appropriately celebrated. The deputation chiefly represented the views of the soldiers and other associations, together with ministers of religion and teachers of the higher and public schools. The speakers agreed the day should be celebrated, but said that to turn it into an occasion for mere vulgar pleasure-taking would be a desecration. Teachers, however, said that it was impossible to impress on the minds of young people the importance of any event, unless it was associated with a holiday. Sir Joseph Cook promised to lay the views of the deputation before the Cabinet, assuring them of his personal sympathy.

ers have always been a venturesome race, but whilst the Danes and the Norsemen generally went seaward, the Swedes or the Goths often chose the eastern, the overland route through Russia, and for them Visby became the first resting place on their long and perilous journey, and they often bestowed rich gifts upon the hospitable city.

As early as the twelfth century Visby was a flourishing place of commerce, merchants flocked to its well-filled stores and warehouses from many lands, its ships frequented distant ports, and amongst the customers of her traders was more than one King of England, but they were, as

royalty also occasionally has been in later centuries, somewhat tardy payers. Visby became a very important member of the union of the Hansa cities, and German merchants played a leading part in the affairs of the town, which during its semi-independence made its own laws, still preserved in a German rendering from the middle of the fourteenth century. Its marine law was mostly drawn up on the lines of the Amsterdam and the Flemish laws and the Lübeck law.

Swedish kings tried in vain to drive out the Danes, but at the Brömsebro Peace Gothland was restored to Sweden. In the next century the Danes again conquered the island, which, however, was finally restored to Sweden in 1679. Russia made an unsuccessful attempt to possess herself of the island in the year 1720; she was more successful in 1808, but only managed to hold Gothland for a month.

And from being one of the world's

VISBY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

A miniature Rome was what the great Linneus once called Visby, and the simile was not badly chosen; for like Rome, Visby boasts a singularly eventful history, and like the city on the seven hills it is rich in ruins, witnesses of palmy days long ago.

Visby is a sermon in stones on the old text, "Vanitas vanitatum," as are



The old walls of Visby

In their way her great rivals, the cities of Bruges and Venice, with which Visby at one time divided the proud honor of being the greatest trading centers in Europe. Situated on the western side of the island of Gothland, in the deepest portion of the Baltic, Visby early became the principal station in the trade between the East and the West, between the North and the South, and Gothland, like many another island, proved a powerful magnet which kept attracting its covetous neighbors, Sweden, to which Gothland in a way belonged, Denmark, Germany and Russia, and it changed nationality or rather, perhaps, rulers over and over again. The Northern

A copy was printed in Copenhagen, in German, in the year 1505. The middle of the fourteenth century saw Visby at the zenith of her wealth and power; there were then a dozen churches or more, many stately houses and a strong wall with many towers would protect her against all her foes. She was rich and powerful and overbearing, and her wealth in the end brought about her downfall. The Danish King, Valdemar Atterdag, one fine day decided to possess himself of the great merchant city, an adventurous but successful undertaking, and after severe fighting the burghers, like those of Calais, at last offered up the keys of their proud and beloved city to the Danish King. But Valdemar would not pass through the narrow gateways, still standing intact in spite of intervening 660 years, and he insisted upon a broad breach being made in the wall through which his triumphant entry could take place.

On the market were placed some huge barrels and the King told the burghers that unless they were filled with gold and silver within such and such a time, his men would sack the town. They were filled, filled to overflowing, with countless treasures long before the appointed hour, everybody bringing their gold and silver and precious stones to save the city, and Valdemar returned, his vessels laden with the wealth of proud Visby. The whole population of the island trembled at the very name of Valdemar the Evil, as they still call him.

There is, however, one man who does not. One day, some years ago, the director of the National Museum in Stockholm was good enough to show the present scribe its wonderful collections. We came to a large glass case filled with treasure trove and much refined gold. "Look at all this," he said, "do you know whom we can thank for this magnificent lot—well, people call him Valdemar the Evil, but I call him Valdemar the Good, for had not the country people of Gothland buried their treasures deep in the earth, for fear of him and his men, our museum would have been this glorious collection the poorer. In fact almost every year fine finds are unearthed in the island, dating from the time of Valdemar Atterdag."

Outside the city wall, where the fighting had been the fiercest, King Valdemar had erected a huge stone cross commemorating the battle—an early war memorial which might very well have adorned the ground in front of some English church. A. D. 1921—and which still stands unmolested in its original place.

This happened in the year 1361 and Visby never recovered. Five years later the island was formally ceded to Denmark, but in 1392 the Teutonic brotherhood took possession of Gothland in the name of King Albrecht and found it an excellent basis, to use an expression from modern warfare, for their brigandage and looting expeditions. In the year 1395 they were, however, driven from the place by the Prussian knights to whom King Albrecht's son had pawned the island. Queen Marckrethe, the strong ruler of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, redeemed it in 1406, but did not give it back to Sweden. Subsequent

busiest trading centers, Visby has now become "a city of ruins and roses," a delightful, romantic, old-time place, something quite by itself, far out of the beaten track, wrapped in strange memories, shrouded with romance. The old walls stand as grim and rugged as of yore, with their tall narrow gate towers and their many defensive turrets. When you approach Visby from the sea they rise above the horizon, gray as is often the sea—a strange and impressive sight, a faithful remnant from distant medieval ages. Passing through the gateways come, on market days, a stream of quaint, old-fashioned vehicles, which show no ambition of keeping up with the times, and on the market place there are numerous interesting stalls, where vendors eagerly offer their wares, a picturesque foreground to still more picturesque background, the exquisite ruins of St. Karin's Church—Sankta Karin, as the natives say, in their melodious tongue (though a little harder than the Swedish of the mainland) and with a certain tenderness, as if they fully appreciated its beauty and revered its traditions. St. Karin is the largest and most perfect of the Visby ruined churches—of its dozen churches or more in the days of its wealth there is only one left—but nearly all the others have their charm: one, for instance, contains three churches, in three stories, the one above the other, and there are architectural features of great beauty.

It is impossible to convey the strangely sweet old-time mood which fills this city of ruins, round which the magnificent old walls form such a wonderfully befitting frame. In a door in the wall the writer saw the old key still in the lock, huge and rusty and venerable, an example of how the old order of things has survived, where one least expects it.

But Visby is not all ruins, not by any means, and this also applies to some of the old burghers' houses, which even if not dating from the time when Visby was at its height, still have several centuries to their credit. There are houses with tall, gabled roofs and arched rooms, others with handsome fireplaces and interior decorations. There are quaintly narrow streets, with many a picturesque vista, with tall houses and low, and then there are the gardens. Although Visby is anything but a southern latitude, its climate is pleasant and temperate, owing to the surrounding sea, and its gardens are often luxurious,

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With a wealth of roses and mulberries. These fine trees not only yield a rich harvest of luscious fruit to their owners, but with their branches overhanging the garden walls they generously offer of their plenty to the stranger who may happen to pass, and no one seems to care if the invitation to partake is accepted.

A much-traveled Swedish author once said: "I have seen many lands, many far-famed places of beauty and interest, but I think I love Visby best of all!"

And from being one of the world's

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But Visby is not all ruins, not by any means, and this also applies to some of the old burghers' houses, which even if not dating from the time when Visby was at its height, still have several centuries to their credit. There are houses with tall, gabled roofs and arched rooms, others with handsome fireplaces and interior decorations. There are quaintly narrow streets, with many a picturesque vista, with tall houses and low, and then there are the gardens. Although Visby is anything but a southern latitude, its climate is pleasant and temperate, owing to the surrounding sea, and its gardens are often luxurious,

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With a wealth of roses and mulberries. These fine trees not only yield a rich harvest of luscious fruit to their owners, but with their branches overhanging the garden walls they generously offer of their plenty to the stranger who may happen to pass, and no one seems to care if the invitation to partake is accepted.

A much-traveled Swedish author once said: "I have seen many lands, many far-famed places of beauty and interest, but I think I love Visby best of all!"

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LORD SALVESEN ON TEMPERANCE REFORMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Addressing a meeting in Edinburgh on the subject of practical proposals for temperance legislation based on foreign experiments, Lord Salvessen, one of the Senators of the Scottish Court of Justice, advocated the setting up of a royal commission by the government to inquire into the best modes of dealing with temperance problems so far as they applied to Scotland. Such a commission could get information from all sources as to what was being done in other countries—it could see how far their experiments had been successful, profit by their failures and mistakes, and take advantage of any beneficial measures which had justified themselves by results.

It was his belief, in speaking of the effects of prohibition in Finland and the United States of America, that within three years there would not be a single country which had not tried prohibition that would retain it as a remedy for intemperance. It was not possible, he said, to quote Norway as a favorable instance of prohibition even in the mild form in which it existed there. Sweden had always been a pioneer in temperance legislation. There they had disinterested management. Nobody could buy liquor unless he had a license and a ration card. That system had been tried for six years, and the immediate result was a diminution in drunkenness. The Swedish system was on trial, and it afforded hope, for it attacked things, from the right end. If a man abused his license it was taken from him, and if he had a bad record he did not get a license.

One of the "trade's" solutions was to give a good tavern, which would not be a disgrace for anybody to go into, a place where they could get all sorts of refreshments, alcoholic and otherwise. That, he thought, was a good proposal. But they could not get that unless they gave people who had an interest in supplying refreshments of the kind some sort of security of tenure. The "trade" was willing to have licenses reduced in crowded areas where there were too many licenses, and proposed that there should be a compulsory compensation fund levied on the "trade" to enable magistrates to extinguish the undesirable places without fear of the consequences to the license-holder. They could not, he said, expect magistrates to eliminate many licenses, if it were to deprive the owners of their livelihood.

And you may make your selection from a large variety of styles—William and Mary, Louis XVI, Queen Anne—oak, walnut and mahogany. Quality guaranteed

BETTER TREATMENT IN BRITISH PRISONS

Extension of Probation and Better Housing of Those Awaiting Trial Proposed—Punishments to Be Revised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The recent amalgamation of the Penal Reform League and Howard Association, whose objects were similar, strengthens the movement for the better treatment of criminals and for the promotion of effective measures for their cure and rehabilitation and for the prevention of crime. It is a lamentable fact that the present method of treating criminals often tends to make them worse. An eminent author has said: "We have simply added the misery of punishment to the misery of crime, and the cruelty of the judge to the cruelty of the criminal. We have taken the bad man, and made him worse by torture and degradation, incidentally making ourselves worse in the process."

It is being increasingly recognized that it is better for the community that its offenders should be brought to lead right lives than that they should be punished. There is a consensus of opinion that the prison regime is not successful as a cure. It leaves a person with a weaker will, less power of self-reliance or of strenuous work, and very little, if at all, better equipped to earn a living. A released prisoner finds it very hard to get honest work, and is frequently handicapped by the break-up of his home as a result of his imprisonment. Hence experience shows that imprisonment should not be resorted to, at any rate with normal offenders, until other methods have been tried. Recent experiments in America and elsewhere tend to show that even "hardened" criminals respond to a system which gives them some measure of responsibility for their own discipline, and some scope for initiative.

Control of Probationers.
In view of these facts and considerations, the joint body, which will in future be known as the Howard League for Penal Reform, is promoting a bill in Parliament—the Probation, Certified Schools, and Borstal Institutions Bill. The object of the first part of the bill is to provide more efficient machinery for carrying out existing laws whose utility is an accepted fact. The Probation Act of 1907 gives wide and valuable powers for dealing with offenders by probation instead of imprisonment. Where these have been fully employed most encouraging results in the prevention of crime and the reclamation of non-habitual offenders have resulted. The administration of the act varies, however, very much in different localities.

There are some areas without probation officers, and others in which the amount of supervision available for offenders placed on probation is so inadequate that there is risk that the system may even encourage rather than diminish petty crimes. There is, moreover, no provision for the transfer of control in the case of probationers who move to another district, no standard as to the qualifications or remuneration of probation officers, nor of the number of cases each may undertake.

Corporal Punishment Fails.
The importance of an adequate probation system in checking juvenile delinquency is strongly insisted on in the recently issued report of the Board of Education on Juvenile Delinquency. In one court in the course of one year, out of 558 children charged, 209 were placed on probation. Of these only nine reappeared in court during the year. Compare this with another town where only 5 per cent of the children charged were put on probation. In this town birching was freely used. As many as 25 per cent of the boys birched appeared again in court within one month, and 80 per cent within two years.

The bill proposes the establishment of a national probation commission to secure the effective carrying out of probation throughout the country; the commission to act through local committees, comprised as to 50 per cent at least of their members, of magistrates. It is proposed that the custody of all unconvicted prisoners (prisoners on remand or committed for trial) shall be vested in the probation commission, who shall provide for their safe keeping on premises apart from the prison. The very grave injustice of allowing the stigma, and to a great extent the hardships, of imprisonment to fall on persons innocent in the eye of the law (of whom many are in fact afterwards acquitted) would thus be avoided.

Pay for Prison Work.
The cost of the provision of a national system of probation, with an improved staff of probation officers, compares very favorably with the heavy expense of imprisonment or other "institutional" treatment of offenders. The net cost to the state (after deducting proceeds of labor) of a prisoner in a local prison works out at more than 36s. a week; on the other hand, one of a probation officer's first duties is to see that the probationers under his charge are in regular employment and as far as possible self-supporting. Every child committed to an industrial or reformatory school costs between £40 and £50 per annum. Sentences are often for three or four years—an expenditure of from £200 to £300 per child. Children placed on probation cost, on

an average for different periods, about £3 each.

The introduction of a system of wages and prison work is perhaps the most revolutionary proposal in the bill. In France prisoners have long had a right to remuneration for their work, and the same system is gaining ground rapidly in America. In the United States the executive order issued by President Wilson on September 14, 1915, standardized the provisions for prisoners' wages at least as far as war supplies were concerned. The Howard Association's bill also provides for the transfer of reformatory and industrial schools from private to public control. In the year 1915 the number of boys and girls committed to imprisonment was 4966. Of these 474 were sent to Borstal institutions, and 4293 served their sentences in ordinary prisons in association with adult offenders. This contact with older criminals is of course highly disadvantageous to young people.

Other provisions of the bill include the establishment of places for the confinement of remand prisoners entirely separate from the ordinary prisons; abolition of the silence rule, the use of the strait jacket, and limitation of separate confinement; also abolition of the "ticket-of-leave" system.

A. R. MARTIN TALKS OF ART IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
DURBAN, Natal.—Alfred R. Martin, lecturing recently on modern art in the Arthur Smith Hall, Technical College, said there is a great deal of misunderstanding with regard to modern art, and consequently a considerable amount of misrepresentation, chiefly on the part of those who know very little or nothing about it. These people would boldly express their opinion on matters of taste without any real knowledge, he declared, but there are fortunately a number of well qualified artists and critics who recognize the great power among the leaders of some of these movements, giving a force and vitality to art today it would not have possessed but for the strong individuality of these pioneers. Furthermore, they also realize that many charlatans who step in with their weak imitations are apt to turn the whole movement into ridicule. Such persons do a great deal of harm at the time, but eventually leave nothing behind of any value. The important man had been subjected to false criticism, and it had been difficult to separate them from the others because we had no concise system of aesthetics by which the public could judge; although at the moment there were many clear thinkers who were striving to get a simple basis by which all works of art could be definitely placed into one or the other of two groups—good and bad.

In the course of describing subsequent slides, the lecturer said that the Bushmen were apparently the first to understand rhythm, no doubt quite unconsciously; but it proved that it was a natural characteristic. Many of their compositions were arranged upon big, meandering, and radiating lines. Other primitive minds appreciated angular arrangements, and had examples in the ricksha boys' costumes to show the beginnings of Cubism. It could also be found in early Celtic tapestries. These forms presented by primitive peoples showed the essentials of line structure, upon which all great art was based. The rhythm and arrangement of lines alone made a work of interest to the artist, quite apart from its subject, and he used them to express various emotions.

He dwelt at length on notable Frenchmen before he turned to the futurists, a group that started in Italy, who glorified the steam engine, the shrill whistle, the motor car, and all the complexity and bustle of today. These futurists made a statement that a running horse had not four legs, but twenty; but that was nothing new, for there was a drawing of a pig illustrated by the Bushmen which conveyed this idea. Altogether, he said it was a neurotic expression and not adding greatly to artistic development, but there was a great deal of ingenuity and cleverness in the arrangement of their forms.

He also dealt with vorticism and other cults, before asking what all this was leading to. It was a definite demand on the part of the artist to express himself; artists from the beginning had made discoveries, and had opened out a world of romance and imagination. In many cases they had preceded the nature scientists. A young artist of today was confronted with a gigantic problem. He had a mission; for he had to teach people to see and understand the significance of the forces and mysteries of the universe. Every direction in which he turned he discovered a great man who had seen the thing before him, and so it narrowed down. But there were still numbers of things in nature, and the earnest student must go and dig out her wonders and place them before us.

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The distinguishing feature of a gentleman's clothing is style—the well fitting but unobtrusive elegance of cultured refinement. Every man in our service is one of the most competent and high-priced in his line, and it is a point of honor that no garment passes through our most searching scrutiny can find room for improvement. It is this exacting standard that gives our garments their distinctive air of stylish refinement and cultured dignity.

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REPORT OF MALLOW COURT OF INQUIRY

Court Finds That All Main Allegations Made in Parliament Are Unfounded—Railwaymen Not Ill-Treated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The eagerly awaited report of the Mallow Court of Inquiry has now been issued as a White Paper in the following terms: "The president, Col. Com. H. R. Cumming, D. S. O., having been killed by rebels on March 5, 1921, the remaining members of the court having heard the evidence of the following witnesses, namely:

Military..... 5
Royal Irish Constabulary..... 19
Railway employees..... 30
Civilians..... 2

and read the sworn statement of County Inspector Captain W. H. King, Royal Irish Constabulary and having heard and considered the facts elicited from such witnesses (except Captain W. H. King) by T. M. Healy, K. C., counsel appearing for the National Union of Railwaymen and Associated Societies of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and by A. Carroll, solicitor appearing for the Royal Irish Constabulary, and having viewed the locus in quo, proceed, pursuant to order, to set out their conclusions of fact therefrom as follows:

"(1) The events at Mallow Station on the night of January 31, 1921, commenced with an attack about 10:30 p. m. on County Inspector Capt. W. H. King, Royal Irish Constabulary and his wife, Mrs. Alice Mary King, whereby both were wounded. Mrs. Alice Mary King subsequently died as the result thereof early in the morning of February 1, 1921.

Ambush Was Prepared.
"(2) That the above casualties were caused by shots fired from the railway station premises on the west side of the hill leading up to the station. That although there is no evidence to show who the individuals were who fired such shots, yet the persons who did so must either have had a thorough knowledge of the railway premises or have been guided by some person or persons who had such knowledge.

"(3) That an ambush had been previously prepared, and that parties thereof were posted at certain points, but that there is no evidence to show such ambush was definitely planned against Capt. W. H. King and his wife. That shots were fired by rebels during the evening in question.

"(4) That the Royal Irish Constabulary did, in the execution of their duty, search certain railway employees and others, and made several arrests.

"(5) That the Royal Irish Constabulary did remove signals from their respective cabins without having previously provided suitable or other reliefs.

"(6) That one signalman, Joseph Green Smith, received injuries which at his age are serious, but the court is satisfied that he is mistaken in stating same were caused by military.

Rebels Cause Casualties.
"(7) That the persons arrested (paragraph 4) were dispatched in two parties to the Military Barracks, Mal-

low. The first party reached there safely. The second party (which included the three railway employees since dead, and those who were wounded) came under rebel fire from the vicinity of the South Signal Cabin.

"(8) That the rebel fire referred to in paragraph 7 was immediately returned by Royal Irish Constabulary and that such return fire unavoidably caused some of the casualties in the said party.

"(9) That from the location and character of the wounds, one of such casualties at least was caused by rebel fire. That one Royal Irish Constabulary was at the same time wounded by a bullet from a shot gun and that neither the military nor Royal Irish Constabulary were armed with such weapons on the night in question.

"(10) Consequently on the allegations made in the House of Commons, the court are satisfied from the evidence

"(a) That Mrs. King did not rush in front of her husband and thereby receive her wounds;

"(b) That it was an unnecessary custom for railway employees when on duty to remain at Mallow station after curfew hours, because they could obtain curfew passes without any trouble if they applied for them, as they well knew;

"(c) That Thomas Moylan and the other railwaymen taken to Military Barracks were only searched there twice, namely, once at entrance gate and once on admission to cells, and not five times in the cells;

Allegations Not Borne Out.
"(d) That such railwaymen were not beaten or subjected to inhuman treatment, or in any wise abused at Military Barracks, Mallow;

"(e) That such railwaymen were not, when released from the cells at Military Barracks, Mallow, told to run, and were not shot at;

"(f) That a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary did forcibly enter the railway refreshment room and obtain stimulant for Mrs. King, and that his action in the circumstances is considered justifiable. That thereafter such refreshment room remained open and was entered by some members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and railway staff, but that there is no evidence to show who is guilty of the alleged heavy deprecations;

"(g) That the party of railwaymen, of which Michael Mahoney was one, being not a volley fired into them on leaving the railway station for the Military Barracks, Mallow, by either military or police, neither were they, when wounded, fired at by such forces;

"(h) That the remainder of the allegations made in the House of Commons are not borne out by the evidence adduced."

NEW YORK CHEESE PRICE LOW.
WATERTOWN, New York.—For the first time in six years, cheese was being bought in northern New York markets yesterday for 14 cents a pound. Dealers report that there is no market even at that price. A year ago cheese was selling at the factory for 28 to 30 cents.

MASONS REPORT GAINS.
PORTLAND, Maine.—A substantial gain in membership over the preceding year was reported at the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Masons yesterday. Up to March 1, 1921, were raised in the State. The present total is 35,499. The other Masonic grand bodies also meet during the next three days.

MORE EFFICIENCY IN COAL USE URGED

Methods Said to Exist in Britain to Utilize to the Utmost Valuable Properties of Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The difficulties which have arisen in the British coal industry have had the effect of drawing attention to the great necessity which exists for the most economical and efficient management of that industry if the commercial position of Great Britain is not to be endangered. It is not sufficiently accurate to say that the wealth of the country depends on coal; it depends on relatively cheap coal. The figures given by the former Lord Rhonda in 1908 indicated why the United States had at that time beaten Great Britain in the race for industrial production: for whereas in 1883 the pit head price in the United Kingdom was 5s. 7½d., it had risen to 3s. 4½d. by 1901; while the price in America, on the other hand, had fallen during the same period from 6s. 5½d. to 3s. 6½d.

It must be remembered that the commercial prosperity of Great Britain was built up on the ability to produce plenty of cheap coal. Cheap coal means cheap power, whether steam or electrical, and on cheapness of power depends the ability to compete in world markets. Since the war there have been indications that this country will be forced definitely to concentrate its efforts upon the problem of lowering the cost of power, if it is not to suffer a serious commercial decline.

American Output Grows.
That this is not an overstatement of the case is proved by the statistics relating the production of coal per man per day. In 1890 the figures stood 1.08 tons in the United Kingdom and 1.35 in America. By 1918 the British output had fallen to 0.80 per man per day, while that of America had risen to 2.29. In other words, British production has steadily fallen, while American production has risen; so much so that the output of the American miner is three times as great as that of the British miner.

When it is remembered that a very high proportion of the price of coal is due to wages, it will be seen that this state of things constitutes an enormous handicap upon British industry. On the other hand, the dangerous circumstances and arduous conditions of the life of the miner make the proposal to economize by reducing their wages seem rather unsympathetic and callous. It is evident that, if possible, some other means must be found of reducing the cost of the energy founded on coal production. And that this possibility does exist is now undeniable in the light of the progress made by chemists in their treatment of coal. It is to be found in the economical use of the coal itself.

By-Products.
To burn ordinary bituminous coal as fuel has been well described as the action of a savage. It is comparable to lighting a kitchen fire with the legs of a mahogany table. Sir Oliver Lodge has shown that coal is not merely a fuel, but a storehouse of countless valuable products—products which may be extracted by subjecting it to distillation. The coal-tar dyes are only one of an infinite number of

useful substances which are yielded by this process, and the final outcome is the production of coal gas and coke—both of which are admirably suited for fuel, and may be used for that purpose without infringing any of the laws of economy.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money has recently emphasized this aspect of the problem in the press. He pleads strongly for the setting up of an energy commission to deal with the subject as one of the most urgent and vital of British problems. "The full value of coal," he writes, "is as yet dimly realized in the first country which won wealth by burning it. For so long it was sufficient to consume coal prodigally that we came to regard wasteful use with a dangerous tolerance. Methods now exist by which we can utilize to the full the marvellous properties we have been so long content to squander. We can carbonize our coal in such fashion as to yield all the oil needed for the navy, mercantile marine, and motor services, all the energy required for our industries and railways, lighting, heating, and cooking, all the by-products needed as the basis of great chemical industries all the pitch required for our motor roads, all the fertilizer needed by our fields. We can equally make good use of our extensive oil-shales. We can do all this with such economy as to yield at once good remuneration to the workmen and the cheap energy without which our entire economy must sicken and fade. The continued pursuit of the old methods may easily bring disaster; it is equally true that the full and proper use of British energy can give our industries a new lease of life."

NEW POST OFFICE DECREE.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Postmasters are forbidden to act as agents for secret service organizations. At the Postoffice Department it was said that a secret service organization recently formed had enlisted the services of a number of postmasters.

NEW GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—In the present nation-wide campaign against the British Government by Roman Catholic leaders, a new note was sounded by Father Doyle of St. Arnaud, who criticized the Earl of Strathbrooke, the new Governor of Victoria, saying that it was a pity that the representative of the King in the State should so publicly identify himself with the Masonic organization. Masonry was condemned by the Roman Catholic Church as baneful to church and state, and he protested against "such public utterances on the part of the Governor of Victoria."

The occasion referred to by Father Doyle was the welcome awarded the Earl of Strathbrooke by the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, as past grand master of the Lodge of England, and provisional grand master of Suffolk.

The grand master of the Victorian Lodge said that the Governor's presence showed with overwhelming frankness that Freemasonry was one of the great forces making possible the formation of a vigorous national sentiment, a united purpose which would "bind the Empire together with ties which might be as light as air, but which were stronger than links of iron."

The Earl of Strathbrooke thanked the members of the Grand Lodge and all the brethren for the very sincere welcome and for their kindly reference to the incessant war activities of the Countess. While in Victoria he hoped to attend the Grand Lodge regularly and to work with the brethren in assisting to carry out those objects which all Freemasons had at heart.

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HOW INDIA IS ABLE TO ASSIST LEAGUE

Nations Need the Expression of the Indian Point of View and Not Merely in Respect of Labor but in All Respects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—Under the title of "India and the League of Nations," Lieutenant-Colonel Borden-Turner recently delivered a lecture on the East and the League at the Caxton Hall, with Lord Carmichael in the chair. Colonel Borden-Turner pleaded that all government officials should be compelled to wear uniforms. Uniform, he said, made one more careful in what one said and did. Uniform would also help the Indians to know exactly with whom they were dealing. It would be no great hardship in a country like India, where the dress of the people proclaimed to the world their religion, their grades in the social scale, their occupation, and even the parts of the country from which they came.

To speak of the League of Nations they spoke of self-government and thus reflected the present state of the feelings of all Indians. He hoped that in India it would not develop into a struggle between bad and good government. They gave India too good a government. An American friend of his had said, "Great Britain has a good government, the United States has a better, but India has the best government in the world." They would have, as the Speaker of the House of Commons had pointed out, to allow India to evolve her own government, even if it were not as good as the one she now had.

India on Equal Footing
India had been admitted as a member of the League of Nations and had she not been initially, she could not be now since she was self-governing, though the mere fact of her admission indicated that the world recognized the fact that she would become so. India cared nothing about the League at present and in the next place they might ask what the League cared about India. Yet for the first time India had had the opportunity of standing on an equal footing with the civilized nations of the world, which was a very great matter.

He had been most impressed at the conference by the effect of the Indian delegation on the other representatives, who paid them such respect as they paid to the representatives of France and Great Britain. Their personalities had a tremendous effect on the discussions, and caused an extremely favorable impression on the Assembly. By being a member of the League of Nations India had acquired the right to qualify for a place in the Permanent Court of International Justice, the most august body in the world, and no doubt Indians, with their well-known legal ability, would be appointed judges.

Sympathy for Ideals
What, it might be argued, could India do for the League? India could make an enormous contribution. The League needed the 500,000,000 of Indians. He recollected when once the representative of Denmark was speaking at the conference and asking, "What was Asia—it was merely parts of the world represented by the European powers," Mr. Wellington Koo rose, dapper and immaculately dressed as always, and remarked, "I am 400,000,000 of people." The League needed the expression of the Indian point of view, and he hoped that before long India would have a representative on the governing body, not merely in respect of labor but in all respects.

The League needed the ideals of India; there was no country where there was so much sympathy for the ideals of the League as India. At the conference all local questions were merged in the broader issues of world-wide importance. Mr. Koo brought with him very important, very just claims by China, yet he rose and spoke deliberately but did not mention them. He did not want to "quarrel" the work of the Assembly in facing the problems of the world. Thus in addition Mr. Koo made a contribution on behalf of China toward the commission for studying the epidemic in Poland, and this he did despite the difficulties of his own country at home. Mr. Koo represented in a wonderful way the idealism of China.

Colonel Borden-Turner thought it would be much better if in future the three representatives from India were all Indians. The League required the genius of India; India abhorred war and the world required the abolition of war. The world could not be conquered; it could only be inherited. The work of the League would be the triumph of self-mastery and the splendor of self-control and the extent to which the peoples of the nations of the world could develop. On these lines just to that extent would the League of Nations be a great success, and they hoped that in that respect India would make a great contribution toward the League.

MOTOR FUEL ECONOMY TESTS IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—Details are now to hand of the regulations governing the great national motor fuel economy test organized by the Royal Automobile Club. The trial will be held on the afternoon of Saturday, May 7, from various centers all over the country. District committees are being formed to carry through the trial under the

regulations framed by the technical committee of the Royal Automobile Club. From each center the cars entered for the trial will cover an approved circular route on the public roads of not less than 40 and not more than 60 miles. Cars will be classified under three classes: (1) not exceeding 12 horsepower (H. P. A. C. rating); (2) exceeding 12 horsepower but not exceeding 20 horsepower; (3) exceeding 20 horsepower. Observers will be nominated by each entrant, but will travel in another entrant's car. Cars entered must be equipped with hood and screen or covered body and lamps, and carry the normal number of passengers for which they are designed. The average speed must be not more than 20 and not less than 17 miles per hour. Close regulations also govern the measurement of fuel, the checking of great ratios and weight of passengers. Either petrol or petrol motor spirit may be used, but, in the interests of a fair comparison, mixtures will not be allowed.

The awards consist of 15 cups varying in value from 75 to 20 guineas and will be awarded to the first three competitors in each class using petrol and petrol, respectively. In addition a bronze medal will be presented for the best performance and certificate will be issued to each competitor giving a record of the performance of his car. By spreading the testing ground all over the country, it is hoped to provide very comprehensive data, from which it will be possible to check the consumption of almost any make of car under varying conditions. The results, when published, will no doubt provide a surprise to many car owners who so far have been perfectly satisfied with the motor spirit consumption figures of their car. It stimulates genuine experiment, and not mere tinkering, the trial will be well worth the trouble and expense of organization.

MANITOBA APPROVES FARM LOANS BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Manitoba Legislature which, it is admitted by all parties, has only a very short time longer to sit this session, is concentrating on finishing pressing matters of provincial business. Consequently financial matters occupied its attention at recent sessions. One of the chief acts of the Legislature was to authorize the Farm Loans Bill, introduced by Edward Brown, the Provincial Treasurer, which raises the rate of interest which the government may charge on loans to farmers from 5 to 7 per cent. The increase, as explained by Mr. Brown, was found to be necessary by the difficulty in obtaining money to loan to farmers at cheaper rates.

Mr. Brown announced to the members that he had made arrangements with a Canadian bank to loan money for a period of two months at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent, one of the lowest rates procured by any Canadian province for many years. This announcement is interesting in view of the Manitoba Government's "split" with the banks during the session of 1920, as a result of which the government founded its own bank under the name of the Provincial Savings Bank. The cause of the difference was the refusal of the banks to continue to loan money to the government at 5 per cent. The fact that at least one of the banks has yielded in its stand and, indeed, has made a concession in granting such a low rate of interest, is taken to be an indication that the business of the Province is again being sought by financiers.

TONS OF LITERATURE SEIZED IN IRISH RAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
DUBLIN, Ireland—A raid, which has resulted in the largest capture of seditious literature yet made in Ireland, was recently made by the Crown authorities on the Sinn Féin headquarters at 11 Molesworth Street, Dublin. Dublin Castle reports the seizure as including several tons of books, files and literature, which were carried away in government lorries. The office equipment was of an elaborate character, including Remco duplicators, typewriters and desks. There was a department dealing with propaganda in foreign countries including Italy, France, Spain. In the parliamentary department was found the latest order of Dail Eireann, dated March 23, proclaiming a boycott of certain English goods, chiefly agricultural implements. No one, it is stated, was found on the premises.

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WILL EMBARGO ON CATTLE BE LIFTED?

British Farmers Are Against Altering of Regulations Barring the Importation of Cattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
TAMWORTH, England—During the past few weeks, a very widespread discussion has been taking place concerning the suggested removal of the regulations prohibiting the importation of live cattle into Great Britain. A strong agitation has been carried on for some months past by parties desirous of obtaining freedom from these restrictions. In particular, the appeal has been made with a view to securing the admission of Canadian store cattle. As a result of this movement, meetings of farmers' societies have been held throughout the country discussing the position. With very few exceptions, farmers appear to be unanimous in condemning any interference with the existing regulations.

The question is one of vital importance. Rather over twenty years ago, the importation of live cattle into Great Britain was prohibited. The embargo has certainly had successful results. Manning W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, in urging the removal of the embargo at a recent meeting at the Guildhall, London, pointed out that Canadian cattle were now in first-rate condition. It is therefore, claimed that the main reason for the existence of the embargo no longer exists as regards Canadian cattle.

Lower Prices Not Expected

It is maintained that the admission of Canadian store cattle into Great Britain would result in a reduction in the price of beef. Past experience shows the soundness of this opinion to be very questionable. Before the embargo was instituted, although the cost of imported store cattle was lower than that of English animals in similar condition, the butcher was able to obtain the same price for beef resulting from the feeding of both classes of stock. The fact that, today, the butchers are amongst the heartiest supporters of the agitation suggests that a similar result might be expected were the embargo removed.

It is, therefore, to be regretted that to certain students of the question have been made to the public giving them to understand that cheaper beef would be obtainable as a result of the removal of the regulations. The expression of this opinion was undoubtedly largely responsible for the recent defeat at a by-election of Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, the newly appointed Minister of Agriculture. Before any drastic step is taken in the matter, it is essential that the fullest inquiry is made into the causes which have resulted in the prevailing high prices of store cattle in Great Britain.

Shortage Temporary

The present shortage of such cattle is considered to be merely a temporary one due to farming difficulties resulting from the war. Stock raising has been hampered on every hand. The changing conditions of control, the shortage of suitable pasture owing to the plowing campaign, and the prevalent high prices of feeding stuffs have all been factors resulting in the depletion of English cattle herds.

Control of beef and the plowing orders are now things of the past, and a general drop in the price of feeding stuffs is confidently expected. Automatically the supply of English store cattle will increase and their market price fall, as conditions become more normal. Under these circumstances, the benefits, if any, which the public would be likely to derive from the importation of Canadian stores would only be very temporary. On the other hand, the harmful effects that such a drastic step might have on British agriculture would probably be felt for a number of years.

Proposal Unpopular

The British farmer today is experiencing a time of considerable financial strain and it is essential that he should feel every confidence in the sympathy of the Ministry of Agriculture in assisting him to overcome his difficulties. There is no doubt that the agricultural community view with alarm the present proposals with re-

sard to Canadian cattle. The raising of store cattle would be discouraged, and automatically a serious blow would be aimed at the British pedigree live-stock trade.

In adopting this attitude, the British farming community intend no slight to be cast upon Canadian cattle. The embargo applies to every country. It is merely felt that Great Britain is the recognized source of pure-bred stock and that this position would be impaired by the introduction of overseas cattle. By reason of the restrictions, Canada has developed her output of fat stock, and it is felt that a continuance of this form of cattle trade is preferable, from all standpoints, to a removal of the embargo.

CALIFORNIA SENDS FRUIT EAST BY SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
LOS ANGELES, California—Owing to exorbitant rail freight rates, the lemon industry in California was for a time in jeopardy. Carload after carload of lemons was dumped and left to rot.

The California Fruit Growers Exchange, realizing that immediate action of some kind was absolutely essential, made a trial shipment of lemons in January to the eastern seaboard by water on the Steamer Charles H. Cramp. This shipment arrived at the east coast in quite good condition, at a saving of about 60 cents a box, and consisted of about 1200 boxes of lemons and 500 boxes of oranges.

Since then approximately 50,000 boxes of oranges and lemons have gone east by water, principally lemons. The largest shipment left Los Angeles Harbor on April 3 and consisted of 38 carloads or over 17,000 boxes, all lemons with the exception of 2000 boxes of oranges.

FALL PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS SESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York—Twenty-five nations are expected to be represented at the Second Pan-African Congress which is to hold sessions next fall in three foreign capitals, according to Dr. W. E. DuBois, secretary of the congress. One three-day session, he said, will be held in the city of Brussels, Belgium, August 31 to September 2, inclusive. It will follow a preliminary conference in London, August 28 and 29, at which there will be a meeting of the Aborigines Protection Society, the London Missionary Society, the British Labor Party, the West India Committee and organizations of Negroes. At the final session, in Paris, September 4 and 5, there will be appointed a committee representing Negroes of the world, to wait upon the representatives of the League of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. Plans are to be made also for a permanent headquarters for the Pan-African Congress.

MEDICAL BILL IS REFUSED PASSAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
LINCOLN, Nebraska—The Legislature has refused to pass a bill urged by the homeopathic and eclectic doctors of Nebraska that chairs teaching those ideas of medicine be established in the state medical school at Omaha. The dean of the college is an allopath, and declares that there is no demand for teaching either homeopathy or eclectic medicine, saying that the ideas advocated by these schools, taking them as a whole, are no longer in favor. He says that the faculty is teaching whatever of value there is in them. Committees of the two state societies tell the Legislature, in pamphlets presented, that this is a part of the conspiracy of the allopaths of the country to stamp out all other schools of healing and to gain control, not only of the public health service, but of all state supported schools of medicine.

ARGUMENTS FOR TURNOVER TAX

Business Men's National Tax Committee Issues Primer Urging Its Immediate Enactment to Simplify Revenue Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York—There is considerable opposition to the general sales or turnover tax as a remedy for the present cumbersome taxation system in the United States. The Business Men's National Tax Committee has, therefore, prepared a primer explaining this tax and urging its immediate enactment.

According to the primer, the proposed tax includes a levy on all sales and leases of goods, wares, and commodities; on gross receipts of all professions, men, and those rendering business service; on gross receipts of land and water transportation, private and public service utilities, on proceeds of sale or rent of real property; and on sale of all capital assets, except stocks and bonds. The tax would be entirely independent of the income tax, and would not interfere with it in any way.

Main Purpose of Tax

The main purpose of the tax is to simplify collection of revenue. Under the turnover plan, the total sales of commodities or business services would be computed either monthly or quarterly, the former having preference, and 1 per cent of the amount would be paid to the government. The government would then be under no necessity of issuing treasury certificates in anticipation of taxes, as the present system requires. If the straight sales tax were adopted, payment would be made on each sale or business transaction, the aggregate being paid to the government at fixed intervals, somewhat after the manner of the present taxes on theater tickets and similar so-called luxury taxes. To insure against evasion of the law, the method now in use in the Philippines is proposed. This provides that every one subject to the tax must take out a license to do business, for a nominal fee, issued by the local collector of internal revenue, who would thus have knowledge of every individual legally authorized to do business.

This tax should not be regarded as a tax on sales to the consumer only. It applies as well to all business transactions of any kind, and affects all classes of business.

Commodities Sales Tax

A form of tax has also been proposed, known as the commodities sales tax, to be applied only to sales of goods, not to sales of services, real property, capital assets, etc. This would be applicable to sales during process of manufacture, as well as at wholesale and retail. Other forms include an exclusively wholesale tax, payable by manufacturer, producer or importer, and a retail sales tax, paid by the retail distributor. The present excise taxes, levied on certain specified commodities, are such special sales taxes, and the proposed tax on automobiles would come under this classification.

The chief objections to the commodities tax are that it burdens the consumer beyond the ordinary work

of business in keeping account of his indebtedness to the government, and that it would result in loss to the government because of the volume of sales that are made at less than a dollar, or in dollars and cents.

A provision to exempt sales of less than 50 cents, and to regard those for more than 50 cents as dollar sales, would open the door to fraud, it is said, because it would be difficult to ascertain what percentage of sales was in non-taxable fractions, besides exempting entire sales of chain stores, street cars, other transportation lines, motion picture theaters, and similar enterprises. But if the turnover tax were adopted, it is held that every sale, large and small, would bear a percentage of the tax.

Another objection to the commodities tax, that it opens the way to the addition of small amounts of excess profits under the excuse that the tax requires this, is said to be met by the turnover tax, which does not attach the tax to each transaction, but is determined by the general amount sold for the sales period.

This committee, answering the charge that the turnover tax would impose new price burdens on the consumer, points out that profits taxes have been paid by the consumer because included, wherever possible, in cost of production and distribution of raw material and finished goods; the tax-costs have been put on the price all along the line.

To the question, "Will not the general sales or turnover tax also be shifted to the consumer?" the committee replies:

"Substantial profits taxes are, and must be, shifted in most instances, while a very small turnover tax, not exceeding 1 per cent, must be shifted only where the margin of profit is small. This small tax may be absorbed in part or wholly by the seller where the margin of profit is large."

The significant part of this statement, to opponents of this tax, is the "in part" and "in part." But, it is asked, will the seller actually absorb any of this tax, even where the profit is large? And what is there to prevent him from saddling it all upon the consumer?

Possibility of Shifting Tax

But the committee points out that business depression, overproduction, or other conditions which bring about a buyers' market reduce selling prices materially, and losses are then made which may be so substantial that the small item of the turnover tax will be negligible.

Is it probable, the committee was asked, that a small turnover tax cannot be shifted by business men in normal times?

Business is conducted for profit, was the answer, and all substantial items entering into cost of commodities or operating expenses must be provided for in the markup. Where the profits of an industry are large, the 1 per cent turnover tax is not a substantial item, and may, under strong competitive conditions, be wholly or partially absorbed by dealers. But where profits are small, "every bit of the smallest tax must and will be shifted to the buyer."

Does the business man fear that any definite tax cannot be shifted if it is to his interest to shift it? the committee was asked.

"He does not," was the answer. "He has been shifting taxes, rent, salaries and other operating expenses in the past, and the adoption of a small turnover tax in place of all other taxes on business will simply mean that he will shift the small definite tax instead of a large and indefinite tax."

SYSTEM IS SAID NOT TO BENEFIT LABOR

New Jersey Statistician Says Unemployment Insurance Has a Tendency to Encourage Idleness and Is Unsatisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW YORK, New York—That unemployment insurance is opposed to the best interests of industry as much as it is opposed to the best interests of labor, and that its benefits are totally unsatisfactory and out of all proportion to the actual needs of a dependent but self-respecting wage-earning population, is the opinion of Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, who has recently made a study of the experience of Great Britain under her National Unemployment Insurance Act.

"All unemployment insurance rests primarily on the efficacy of so-called employment exchange. The fact that a man is out of work and entitled to a cash benefit of prolonged duration naturally suggests systematic efforts to provide work suitable to his capacity. This, however, through employment exchanges, involves the need of a large bureaucratic apparatus and a degree of state interference in private affairs totally at variance with prevailing conceptions of life and liberty in a democracy," said Mr. Hoffman.

"It is said that the primary object of unemployment insurance is to prevent unemployment. As a matter of fact, no unemployment insurance is required to facilitate the work of labor exchanges properly administered as a matter of public or private enterprise. Unemployment insurance gives every encouragement to voluntary idleness, particularly during periods of short-time, when two or three days of labor at hard work may not produce much more than can be had in idleness by drawing benefit from the unemployment insurance fund. This encouragement to idleness, though less serious than in the case of out-of-work donations, is nevertheless of very considerable economic significance.

"From unemployment insurance to unemployment exchanges is but a first step in the direction toward the government control of the laborer's life."

"As a solution of the difficulties not met by unemployment insurance, there has been proposed a system of 'industrial maintenance,' which has much to commend it. The main objective is to restore the impaired wage earner to his former capacity, and to provide for his needs if such a restoration is impossible. The attainment of this ideal lies largely in the direction of voluntary effort and voluntary cooperation as best emphasized by what has actually been achieved through labor unions, through a corporate enterprise, and last, but not least, through voluntary insurance efforts."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LANCASHIRE AND INDIAN MARKET

To Combat India's Import Duty on Cotton Goods, Lancashire Must Cheapen and Improve Her Methods of Production

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Lancashire is dependent for its prosperity upon its markets for cotton goods. Among these, India inside and China outside the British Empire, are the most important. India normally takes not less than one-quarter of Lancashire's total production. Lancashire, therefore, has always been the home of free trade, her cotton magnates holding with resolute fanaticism to the doctrine that there is something sacrilegious in any economic or fiscal practice which militates against Lancashire's prosperity. The influence of the solid Lancashire vote is enormous, and not less the secret importance of her wealth to the various party funds. It has been Lancashire which has wrecked every effort at tariff reform in Great Britain. It was Lancashire's stubbornness which ruined Mr. Chamberlain's tariff campaign and broke that statesman's heart. Lancashire has been the unyielding obstacle in the way of fiscal autonomy for India.

In 1896 the Indian finances were in a desperate strait. The Indian Government has always sterling charges to meet in London and the low exchange rendered these very expensive to the Indian exchequer, gathering its taxes in silver rupees. There was, therefore, introduced, for fiscal purposes only, an import duty on all manufactured articles coming to the country. This was on an ad valorem basis on the declared invoice value of such articles, and necessarily included cotton goods. Immediately this duty was imposed Lancashire raised an outcry against India's "protective tariff." So effective were the protests made, or so powerful the influence exerted, that India was compelled to place a countervailing excise duty of 3½ per cent on cotton goods manufactured in the country. Many sections of the Indian and Anglo-Indian press protested against this duty, pointing out that this was a repetition of the evil tactics of the eighteenth century which had strangled Ireland's woolen industry, but all to no avail.

An Unfortunate Moment

In 1917, during the stress of the great war, the import duty was raised to 7½ per cent, without any increase in the countervailing duty on indigenous cotton goods. The reason was still fiscal. It was necessary to raise money to finance India's war expenditure. Lancashire protested, but this time in vain. In the new Indian budget the duty has been raised to 11 per cent. This certainly constitutes a very serious barrier against the importation of cotton goods from Lancashire and comes at a moment peculiarly unfortunate for the English cotton industry. The exchange value of the rupee is again low, being at the present time about 1½. Such a low rupee militates heavily in favor of exports from, and against imports to, India. Cotton has been one of the great commodities to suffer, and the weight of the blow has been the heavier because Chinese imports have also fallen off. Lancashire exports of cotton goods are now enormously below the normal with a consequent great increase in unemployment.

Some 600,000 cotton operatives are without work or working only half time. Lately they have had a doleful choice between accepting lower wages even for part time work or finding their factories closed altogether. The position is beginning to parallel that obtaining during the American Civil War when the blockade of the southern ports deprived Lancashire of raw material and produced a veritable famine in the cotton districts.

Lancashire's Grievance

Undoubtedly from her own point of view Lancashire has a grievance. Yet India has recently received a considerable installment of swaraj (home rule) and is progressing with rapidity toward the "dominion status," which has aroused considerable interest. One of the most cherished doctrines in the dominions is that embodied in the famous phrase: "No taxation without representation." It is to that doctrine, ignored by Lord North's government, that the ever-famous year 1776 owes its Declaration of Independence, which called into birth the New World to redress the balance of the Old. It is in consequence of Britain's stanch adherence to that doctrine that the "white" dominions proffered their loyal aid to the central kingdom during the great war. Canada, Australia, South Africa: all have the power to nurse their nascent industries by deliberately protective tariffs and all exercise that power. Why, then, should India, equally loyal during the war and now rewarded by the gift of a considerable degree of autonomy, find herself alone of all the dominions at the mercy of the Lancashire manufacturer? It would be a breach of faith for the British Government to yield to the demands of Lancashire, a breach particularly dangerous at the present moment when India is disturbed by a racial upheaval unknown since 1857, and more widespread and ominous than was even that historic revolt.

Yet it is impossible to withhold sympathy from Lancashire. The remedy would appear to be twofold. Since it is impossible for the central government to interfere with India's direction of her own finances, Lancashire must devote her undoubted inventive genius to methods of cheapening production. This cannot be done

in the present age by lowering wages. It must be effected by improved methods of production, by the adoption of American systems of "costing," and by the elimination of all unnecessary detail.

Attention has already been directed to this aspect of factory organization, and the efficiency exhibition recently held in London has done good by showing the lead which American manufacturers hold in this direction and by arousing a spirit of emulation among the more conservative British leaders of industry. The other remedy is to seek new markets. Many regions of Africa are destined to grow into importance in the near future. Cotton clothing is certain to be more and more in demand among their inhabitants, and it is for Lancashire to lead the way in supplying that demand. The same is true to a certain extent of the Latin republics of tropical America.

South American Market

This view of the possible South American market was upheld in a remarkable address at Manchester, on the 18th of March, by the Brazilian consul. Even in India, as her wealth increases so will her consciousness of new wants; and finer qualities of cotton goods than her present mills can supply will come more and more into demand. Even an extension of her cotton industry will mean a greater demand for mill machinery, most of which comes from Oldham and other Lancashire towns. Lancashire must meet her difficulties with courage and resolution.

Meanwhile a deputation to the Secretary of State for India, which was representative of all sections of the Lancashire cotton industry, has been informed that there is very little likelihood of a reduction in the duty.

DIVIDENDS

American Cotton Oil has passed regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent.

General Asphalt, quarterly of 1¼ per cent, payable June 1 to stock of May 15.

Hamilton Manufacturing, quarterly of \$2 per share, payable May 14 to stock of May 2. This is upon the \$3,600,000 capital stock, the capital having been doubled in March through the sale of 15,000 shares at \$10 a share. Previously dividends of \$4 quarterly were paid upon \$1,800,000 capital.

Detroit United Railway, 2½%, payable in stock on June 1 to stock of May 15. This issue has been on an 8½ per cent basis for some time, and the usual quarterly cash payment of 2½% would be due on June 1.

Sharp Manufacturing, quarterly of \$2 per share on the common stock, payable May 21 to holders of record April 30.

Hart Schaffner & Marx, quarterly of 1½ per cent, payable May 31 to stock of May 20.

Keystone Watch Case, quarterly of 1¼%, payable May 1 to stock of April 28.

Hollinger Consolidated Mines, 1%, payable May 20 to stock of May 5.

Alaska Packers Association, quarterly of \$2 a share, payable May 10 to stock of April 30.

Deimler Company of Germany, manufacturer of the Mercedes automobile, has declared a 5% dividend.

National Refining, quarterly of 1¼% on common, payable May 15 to stock of May 1.

Nash Motors, quarterly preferred of 1¼%, payable May 2 to stock of April 25.

Southern Pipe Line, quarterly of \$2 a share, payable June 1 to holders of May 15.

NEW YORK MARKET TRADING EXTENSIVE.

NEW YORK, New York.—Trading was again extensive in the stock market yesterday, but shorts renewed their aggressions against various speculative favorites, especially in the oil, food and rubber divisions. Although money rates eased in the later dealings, the undertone of the market became more reactionary, especially among oil and rubber. Mexican Petroleum made the most extensive loss of the day. Call money was easier at 7. Sales totaled \$73,300 shares.

The close was heavy, somewhat below the best quotations of the day: Steel 84½, up ¼; Atlantic Gulf 41½, up 1½; Reading 74½, up ¾; Mexican Petroleum 146½, up 2½; American International Corporation 50½, off 1½.

CHICAGO MARKET. CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices were strong yesterday and advanced to the highest levels for some days. Wheat closed at 1.42½, compared with the previous close of 1.34½, while July advanced from 1.05½ to 1.12½. Corn also gained, May closing at 60½, July at 62½ and September at 65½. May rye 1.37½, July rye 1.07½, September rye 97½, May barley 61½, July barley 61½, May pork 16.90, July pork 16.60, May lard 9.30, July lard 9.70, September lard 10.02, May ribs 9.75, July ribs 9.72, September ribs 10.05.

CALIFORNIA PACKING REPORT. SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Net profits of \$4,353,015 for 1920 are reported by the California Packing Corporation. Dividends of \$2,830,445 were paid and the balance transferred to surplus.

The total profit and surplus of February 23, 1921, was \$14,061,757. The balance sheet showed current assets of \$21,680,826, compared with \$16,147,678 a year ago, and liabilities of \$6,667,825, compared with \$5,333,254. Cash on hand totaled \$2,138,766, a decrease of more than \$700,000. Notes payable totaled \$5,900,000.

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Activity Vacillates, and While There Is Demand for Novelty Footwear the Staple Lines Are Reported Slow of Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Activity in the shoe trade is vacillating, and many feel that it will so continue through this year. Buyers in the Boston market from the west and south report the demand for novelties, as good, but staples are slow of movement, fear of still further deflation creating a cautious attitude. Beaded low-cuts have come back, but deliveries are delayed on account of the slow hand process in assembling the beads into the required designs. This line is pushing the suede shoe out of the running, as the brogue effect did the plain shoes in both men's and ladies' shoes last season.

It will be seen, therefore, that the shoe situation strongly featured with these modish patterns that are not only extravagant, but seasonal, and followed with hesitation even by those qualified to make them.

With such conditions prevailing it is obvious why shoe merchants are operating with care, buying to cover immediate wants and ill disposed to hazard much on lines which may suddenly drop from a high valuation to the bargain counters.

The road salesmen are about ready to leave on their regular summer trip among the wholesalers. Prices have been adjusted to meet the last word from the leather markets, but further reductions are not improbable unless an improvement in the call is of a lasting character.

Packer Hide Market

There is still considerable business going to record in the packer hide market, last week's sales approximated 85,000 hides, also 100,000 South American hides. The principal sales of domestic were as follows:

	Trago	Cts	Cts
20,000 Feb-Mar light native cows	35	35	
12,000 April light native cows	34	34	
2,000 Aug-Sept-Oct hyv nat cows	37	37	
3,800 Jan to Mar 21 hyv nat cow	35	35	
2,500 Jan-Feb ex it nat steers	35	35	
8,500 Feb-Mar Buttrand steers	32	32	
6,000 Feb-Mar Colorado steers	31	31	
5,000 April branded cows	31	31	
7,000 July to Dec, 1920 nat bulls	31	31	
1,200 Aug-May, 1920 native bulls	29	29	
8,000 Jun to Mar '21 nat bulls	30	30	
7,000 Apr to Mar '21 brnd bulls	27	27	

A slight advance in prices may be noticed in the above list, some of which is attributable to early shedding, and other improving conditions. Several tanners, however, hesitated at the advance, as trading in leather is none too active, and it takes but little to stop a buyer. Stocks of winter hides, in storage, are getting low, the only notable surplus reported last week being on native cows and native steers.

The call for Aprils and Mays, branded hides, has been particularly good, so packers are holding them firmly, asking a fraction more, which looks like a successful endeavor, even though the market is not yet strong enough to justify an independent attitude.

Leather Markets

Conditions in the leather markets are reported as more active, but compared with the possibilities of production it cannot be assumed that business is satisfactory, or that its increase over the previous week reflects a substantial recovery.

There is an improving trend noted in the call for sole leather, but orders are usually small.

Remold sides are moving daily, and though prices show no change they are stronger. No. 1 B. A. overweights sold last week at 34 cents. Union backs were in good demand all through the past week, sole cutters, and other buyers as well, bought in fair sized quantities. Quotations show no change, ranging from 48 cents to 50 cents tannery run. Oak sole leather dealers state that there is a steady increase in the business, the demand having a wider spread which is always regarded as an encouraging feature. Prices remain as were, backs still selling at 50 cents to 60 cents, prime bends from 80 cents to 90 cents.

Reports from Philadelphia tanners were equally good and quotations were the same.

Calf Skins Moving

Boston tanners of calfskins claim a marked improvement in the trading, shoe merchants taking moderate sized lots of colored skins at from 50 cents to 60 cents for choice grades, their prices scaled down to 20 cents as quality needed. The buck and suede finishes are slowing up a little, but they are selling daily at 50 cents to 65 cents.—The Chicago market is in fair condition, business picking up, and prices firmer.

Side upper leather tanners had a steadily increasing trade last week. Choice colored chrome leather is still selling at 35 cents, then ranges down to 25 cents, odd lots even less. Black chrome, top grades, are quoted at 28 cents but lower qualities touched 18 cents. Elk is slow, good stock selling from 22 cents to 28 cents, some of the lower qualities sold at 15 cents. Buck is active, the prime selection bringing 50 cents. This feature is still in high favor. Bark-tanned sides are dull, the low price of chrome stunting its demand.

The Boston glazed kid market is holding what activity it has had, for the past three months, and adding to it on certain grades. Although colors have long held precedence over blacks, it is fairly certain that the latter will feature in the sales this summer. Prices for good clear skins are quite strong, choice selections of colors range from 70 cents to 80 cents, black top grades 55 cents to 65 cents. A grade from 30 cents to 40 cents is a ready seller, but quotations for skins of fair quality ranged down to as low as 18 cents.

RUMANIAN TRADE GOES TO BELGIUM

Group of Merchants and Manufacturers of Latter Country Get Concession to Fill Wants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—A group of Belgian merchants and manufacturers have just obtained a concession from the Rumanian Federated Cooperative Societies, giving them the monopoly of purveying to the necessary wants of 630 more or less important centers in the way of foodstuffs and manufactured goods. This monopoly of victualing is at present under the control of the Rumanian Government. It was put out to tenders and the competition they had to contend with, from Spanish, English, and American groups, the Belgians succeeded in obtaining it.

The importance of the operation may be judged from the fact that the Cooperative Federation furnishes to a population of about five millions, whose necessities in the way of woolen and cotton goods, footwear, leather, coffee, rice, sugar, tea, etc., are enormous.

For instance, the furnishing of the cotton goods alone will give work in Belgium to 10,000 workpeople for more than a year. On the other hand, the furnishing of foodstuffs will happily disencumber many warehouses, where such goods were stored, and where they have been lying since the war, especially in the port of Antwerp.

LONDON MARKETS GENERALLY STEADY

LONDON, England.—Operations in securities on the stock exchange were devoid of feature yesterday and the markets were listless, although steady in the main. Notwithstanding the fact that money was easy and that £18,000,000 was disbursed in dividends Monday, the gilt-edged section had a softer undertone.

Continental loans were dull and news from Germany on reparations was awaited with interest. Home rails were quiet, pending further developments as to the coal labor deadlock. Grand Trunks were hard, and there was fresh buying of Argentine rails. Dollar descriptions drooped in sympathy with New York exchange. Moderate profit-taking occurred in Mexican. The industrial section displayed stability. Sentiment in Kafirs and diamonds was cheerful.

Consols for money 4½%, Grand Trunk 4½%, De Beers 11½%, Rand Mines 2½%, bar silver 34½¢ per ounce, money 4 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 5 per cent, three months bills 5½% @ ½ per cent.

EFFORTS TO START NEW BANK IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—It is really remarkable how little confidence the Egyptians have in any business venture undertaken by a group of their countrymen. Few undertakings have received greater advertisement than the Bank of Egypt, floated as a national business, by means of which the independence of the country could be better assured.

Established in May, 1920, with a capital of £2,000,000, only £1,175,103 had been subscribed by the end of December, and of this £1,175,103 had been taken up privately by the founders. It is true that the present is not a favorable moment for company flotations, but the curious thing is that those who are readily subscribing large sums toward the expenses of the Egyptian delegation evidently desire from investing in a native undertaking which should give them a financial return on their capital.

Perhaps, now that the delegation has returned to Egypt, they will be able to pay their bank greater attention. Without capital it can, of course, do little. It, therefore, seems a pity that the founders should not have been able, up to the present, to show whether they can make a success of a business which may mean much to the prestige of the Egyptians in the eyes of Europe.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tues.	Mon.	Party
Sterling	\$3.97½	\$3.96¼	\$4.965
France (French)	.0797½	.0782¼	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0802½	.0782	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1762	.1757	.1930
Lire	.0487½	.0482	.1930
Guillem	.3508	.3518	.4050
German mark	.0155	.0155¼	.2550
Canadian dollar	.59½	.595	
Argentine pesos	.3104	.31625	.4825
Praxinas (Greek)	.0600	.0605	.1930
Prestia	.1282	.1286	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2362	.2360	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1532	.1550	.2680
Danish kroner	.1823	.1815	.2680

MONTGOMERY WARD SALES

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. during April and the four months of 1921 compare with a year ago as follows:

	1921	1920	Dec.
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April \$6,464,073 \$9,491,456 \$9,027,382
4 months 25,179,440 41,550,827 16,371,287

Sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. have held steady the past few weeks, with some indications of betterment.

RAILWAY PROBLEM AFFECTS BUSINESS

Question of Government or Private Control of Transportation System Perplexing Problem in Dominion of Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Aside from the influence of world conditions, Canadian business today is more vitally affected by the railway problem than by any other factor. It may well be doubted whether at any time in the history of the country business has been more directly and adversely affected by the raising of railway rates last year. The problem is of such an involved nature, and so complicated by the condition of the railways owned by the government that for the moment attention is centered on the recent proposals of Lord Shaughnessy for a solution.

This eminent authority on railways can see no hope of permanent relief for the government system through a reduction in wages and in general operating costs, holding that these will be largely offset by reductions in rates. In his opinion, there must be a complete recasting of the scheme of organization. He recommends that the government drop its proposal to incorporate the Grand Trunk in the national system, but rather that the company be relieved of its obligations incurred on behalf of the Grand Trunk Pacific, being confident that thus relieved the road could solve its problems.

Rails and Farm Lands

It is pointed out that the Canadian Pacific consists of two entities, one being the railway, together with its lake, river and Pacific coast steamers, express services, etc.; in the other entity is to be found the company's agricultural lands, mining and timber limits, railways in the United States, and ocean steamship services. It is proposed that in return for a fixed return in perpetuity on the capital investment the company should transfer to the government its railway property, the other entity being retained by it. It is further proposed that the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Intercolonial, and the National Transcontinental be merged with the Canadian Pacific Railway under the Canadian Pacific Railway management, which would then have 31,000 miles of line, and by arrangement with the government should be able to approach the government on conditions approaching perpetuity, continue to administer and operate the property.

Without taking sides in the matter it may be said that the proposal resolves itself into a question, what is the admittedly efficient C. P. R. management worth to the country? The assumption is that the company would expect to receive the present rate of dividend and so the question obtrudes itself, would it be cheaper to pay this than to build up a management for the national railways equally efficient to that of the C. P. R.?

One of the Results

One is quite correct in saying that the proposal is received with favor in many circles. Whatever else may be said of it, it would bring nine-tenths of the railway mileage of the country under an admittedly efficient railway management. It would also effect important economies both in the cutting out of duplicate mileage, in the operating of trains, in the duplicating of staffs, and in the purchase of supplies.

The matter, however, has its political, as well as its purely business side. The country has never taken kindly to the thought of a C. P. R. monopoly, this being particularly true of the west, which is before the company met competition in that quarter, had cause for complaint. While it is true that the railway proper would pass to the state, still as the proposal implies that the C. P. R. management should operate the combined system practically forever, it to many, looks like a plan to pass to the exceedingly powerful C. P. R. group control of nine-tenths of the railway mileage of Canada.

The question arises whether this is desirable. It is not possible that efficiency may be purchased at too great cost? Critics call attention to the fact that, while the government would pass over to the C. P. R. management property valued at \$850,000,000, the company would retain its unsold lands, which, though in some cases are returned merely at a nominal value, are in the aggregate placed at \$32,000,000. In addition, the company has investments in public and private securities valued at over \$70,000,000, while it is estimated that its steamship services could be capitalized at \$100,000,000.

No Shareholders' Risks

It is also pointed out that while the C. P. R. management becomes paramount, then, as the dividend is guaranteed in perpetuity, the shareholders assume no risk. It is also contended that the very elimination of this element removes a strong guarantee of efficiency. It is further claimed that as the railway would be the property of the government there is no assurance that political influence would not manifest itself in the management.

Against this, however, it is certain that Lord Shaughnessy would sufficiently protect the management, should it come to the working out of details.

The rather surprising feature is that claiming for the C. P. R. management such a high state of efficiency, Lord Shaughnessy refuses to place the Grand Trunk under it. If unification would work many economies in respect

to the other roads, it should be expected to do the same for the Grand Trunk.

It is not claimed that this would effect an early and final solution of the railway problem, but it is claimed that the proposal would lead to a solution in the shortest time possible, and at the minimum of cost, in so far as the government railways are concerned. The government, of course, would have to provide a great deal of assistance in order to bring the present mileage up to the standard of the C. P. R. The weak point in the plan is that the Grand Trunk and several minor roads that are left out of the scheme, are expected to get from the provinces any assistance that they may require. It is not too much to say that this the provinces will hardly grant, for railways have come to be considered for the general advantage of Canada.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A new electric company has recently been established in Shanghai, a salt center in Yangchow, China. All departments have been completed.

The sugar industry of Brazil is enjoying a revival after a long decline, largely due to the high prices of last year, according to a report from the United States consul at Rio de Janeiro. The exports in 1920 were 109,151 tons, compared to 69,429 tons in 1919 and 115,633 tons in 1918. In 1918 Brazil was a large exporter of sugar and sent 329,374 tons to foreign countries in that year. In 1920, 58,124 tons were shipped to the United States and 25,283 tons to the United Kingdom.

New capital issues announced by American railroad and industrial corporations during April indicated a total of \$390,000,000, according to the New York Journal of Commerce. This compares with \$471,735,000 in the corresponding period a year ago, when corporate borrowing, however, was exceptionally heavy. The past month's grand total included the \$230,000,000 Northern Pacific-Great Northern bond issue. Since January 1 new financing has involved the sum of \$1,085,500, a decrease of \$208,540,300, compared with the corresponding period a year ago. During May the maturities will amount to \$41,524,830, compared with \$45,487,625 in April.

The wholesale price index in Sweden for March was 237, compared with 250 in February and 267 in January, according to compilations by the Svensk Handelstidning, with 100 in July, 1914, as the base. The retail price index, as compiled by the Labor Department in March, was 253, compared with 262 in February and 263 in January. The peak in wholesale prices was reached in June, 1920, when it stood at 366, and the retail price peak was 308 in August, 1920.

The French Government has announced the immediate reduction of 25 centimes a liter on gasoline and has authorized the importation of oils by anyone buying from the government an equal amount of the states' stocks.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous and year ago follow:

	Changes from	Mon. Sat. Yr. ago
10 highest grade rails	76.47	+22 +4.82
10 second grade rails	73.19	+07 +4.52
10 public utility bonds	72.67	+23 +3.46
10 industrial bonds	85.49	+07 -41
Combined average	76.95	+03 +3.20

EXCHANGE RATE ON FREIGHT

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The rate of exchange to be used in connection with shipments of freight between Canadian and United States points for the first two weeks of May has been fixed at 11 15-16 per cent by the Board of Railway Commissioners. A surcharge of 7 per cent for freight and 12 per cent for passengers also was announced.

GOVERNMENT HAS NO COTTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Secretary of War has reached that the War Department does not own any surplus of cotton linting at this time, the entire stock having been sold. Records show that about 295,000 bales are being held in storage awaiting delivery to purchasers.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. May 12.62, July 13.07, October 13.76, December 14.18, January 14.28.

Municipal Bonds

Free from All Federal Income Taxes and Meeting Savings Bank Requirements

Meeting Savings Bank Requirements

	Maturing	Yielding about
Woonsocket, R. I.	cpn 6s 1924 to 1946 @	prices 5.75 to 5.50%
(Legal for Savings Banks in Rhode Island, Vermont and Maine)		
Jersey City, N. J.	cpn 5½s 1933 to 1959 @	prices 5.30 to 5.10%
(Legal for Savings Banks in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York)		
Detroit, Mich.	cpn 6s 1923 to 1949 @	prices 5.70 to 5.20%
Detroit, Mich.	5½s 1923 to 1949 @	" 5.70 to 5.20%
Detroit, Mich.	5½s 1923 to 1930 @	" 5.70 to 5.40%
(Legal for Savings Banks in all New England States and New York)		
City of Boston	seg 5s 1923 to 1949 @	prices 5.60 to 4.55%
(Also, tax exempt in Massachusetts. Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in all New England States and New York)		

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, May 2, 1921.

AT last the day was fixed for our visit to the Genial Hermit who lives on Cape Cod. And I said to Belinda, "We shall be within twenty miles of Plymouth. At last we shall see Plymouth Rock." But we did not see Plymouth Rock, so I still retain my dream picture of the place where the Pilgrim Fathers rolled the pebbles in wintry skies, and dream pictures, you know, are often clearer than the reality. All I have to show for my journey is a copy of the "Cape Cod Journal"; a bunch of the trailing arbutus, known as the Mayflower (on my desk as I write), and the memory of an orchard of peach trees in blossom, a wonder of pink, lighted by shafts of sunshine from the spring sky. (I looked up peach tree in the Century Dictionary in quest of a pretty poem that I might quote, but the Century said was "peach tree—the tree that produces the peach"—What a lot these dictionary makers know!)

TO make sure of seeing Plymouth, we went to Boston by boat, for I had been told that, after passing through Cape Cod Canal, an hour or so farther on, Plymouth might be seen from the steamer. We were unlucky. It was foggy. I saw nothing but driving mists, heard only the bark and wall of sirens and bell buoys. I peered from the window of our cabin. Oh, I forgot to say that we had the President's stateroom, and I hope that Mr. Harding will be as happy in it as we were. We had books, the walls of the stateroom had been newly painted white, and the lighting was as brilliant as Broadway. We had books. Belinda protested against their number and I replied, "You never can tell what you want on a journey."

"The Spirit of Man." An Anthology by Robert Bridges.
"A Study of Latin Hymns." Alice K. MacGill.
"Poems: 'Seen' and 'Unseen'." By Yone Noguchi.
"The Arrival of the Pilgrims." J. F. Jameson.

The Hibbert Journal, April 1921.
"Zell: A Novel." Henry G. Alkman.
Good mental food, but for the purpose of this letter I found the Cape Cod Journal more useful than any of them.

I BOUGHT it in the train when we left Boston the following morning, at the miraculous hour of 8:35 (about dawn) on route to the dwelling of the Genial Hermit on Cape Cod. I was reading something that interested me profoundly about the American Indians written by an Indian, when Belinda, who was deep in Noguchi's poems, cried, "Listen to this! Doesn't it remind you of yesterday morning when you looked from the cabin window and tried to see Plymouth?" Those who are married know that one of the severest tests of character is to be good-humored and suddenly interested in what your wife is reading, when you are very interested in what you are reading yourself. I smiled, put my finger in the page where the Indian is talking, closed my eyes, and listened to Belinda recite.

Sliding through the window of sea-green Heaven,
Innocent misty vapours fit into the roomy hall of the Universe,
Exhaling from the formless chimney called spirit, out of sight, where the god, alone, transmutates his poetry of Beauty.

SUDDENLY she cried, "Look, quick, look!" I opened my eyes and saw the orchard of peach trees in blossom, a wonder of pink, lighted by shafts of sunshine from the spring sky. I gazed, and Belinda said, "Why don't you write a poem about it, as you did about Foraythia?" I answered, stiffly, "The muse does not come at will." "Nonsense," said Belinda, "you can write on anything, anywhere, at any time." "Perhaps," I said icily; "but the inspiration must come from me, the poet, not from his wife. It was you who first saw the peach blossoms—your quick eyes." She smiled, and returned to Noguchi. I to my Indian.

HIS name is Nelson G. Symons; he is given three columns in the Cape Cod Journal for his Introduction, his purpose being "to rewrite colonial history from the standpoint of the Indian." That certainly is a book that I shall want to read. Here are a few passages from the Introduction: "Slightly over three hundred years ago this continent was peopled by a race of men who had been the sole possessors of it perhaps for a thousand years. . . . Then came the white man with his winged ship like a being from another world. . . . We do not wish in the light of history that he should be unduly censured, but—the history of these early days has been written by white men."

AS the train sped leisurely on I read about the early Cape Cod settlements—such good English names as Bourne, Sandwich, Falmouth, Barnstable, Harwich, Chatham, Truro; and then I read an absorbingly interesting article (to me) on "Landmarks of the Pilgrim Highway" by Burton Linwood Thomas, and when I came to the passage quoted below—

I looked toward the sea.
Where Provincetown should be (original).
The passage I read was this:

"If the day be clear and we look directly out to sea it is possible to discern the granite monument erected in 1912 at Provincetown to commemorate the first landing of the Pilgrims; it was on board the Mayflower in Provincetown harbor that that great human document, the 'Mayflower Compact,' was drawn up and signed, just one month before the landing on Plymouth Rock."

BUT the day was not clear; it was bewilderingly and beautifully misty. Then it began to rain; in the afternoon it rained harder and when I

said to the Genial Hermit, "We must see Plymouth Rock before we go," he gave us gum boots and mackintoshes, and taking us to a little hill in his garden, said, "There is Plymouth Rock, something under twenty miles as the crow flies." We saw only the curling, wreathing mist, but as by this time I knew the mist by heart we went indoors, and talked of the Pilgrim Fathers, and of

Myra Standish the Captain of Plymouth.
"Look at these arms," he said, "the warlike weapons that hang here. Burnished bright and clean, as if for parade or inspection."

SO the afternoon passed; and later, while we waited at Middleborough for the Fall River boat train, Belinda brought the bunch of Mayflower, and told me that it grows freshly every spring under the sodden leaves, and that the Pilgrim Fathers found it, and knowing England, knew that spring was beginning, and called it after their battered ship, the Mayflower. Why not? The Speedwell is also a flower. And a ship in full sail is just a big flower.

TO Straight Statements I have added:

"I know not how others may feel as they visit Plymouth for the first time. I only know that when for the first time I stood on Plymouth Rock; when I walked the streets of this old, historic town; when I stood on Burial Hill and looked out over the ocean, which so many years ago brought to these shores the seed of a mighty nation of free people, then and there did voices of the past speak to me and the voice which spake to Moses from out the burning bush, spake to me and said: 'Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the spot whereon thou standest is Holy Ground.' Yes, Holy Ground because it was here in this quiet hamlet by the sea that God and man first met and worked together in this New England of ours, and laid those foundation principles which have ever been the bulwarks of our liberty, the strength and stamina of our National Life."

From "Landmarks of the Pilgrim Highway," by Burton Linwood Thomas in the Cape Cod Journal.

AMONG the new-old books that I should like to read are:

"Bradford's History of Plymouth," rendered into modern English by Page.

Because as I have not seen Plymouth it is all the more vivid, and Bradford is the man for facts. I can supply the fancy.

"A Brief History of the Pilgrims," compiled from Bradford and Winslow.

Because (see above).
"The Compact," by Burton Linwood Thomas in the Cape Cod Journal.

Because I love to remember the names and puzzle out the insignia of Bradford, Howland, Standish, Alden, Brewster, Fuller, Winslow, Warren, Cooke and White. They build better than they knew. Q. R.

GREEK DRAMA

Athenian Tragedy: A Study in Popular Art. By Thomas Dwight Goodell. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$5.

After a recent performance of Aeschylus' "Persians" in the Odeum of Herodes Atticus, a critic wrote in the "Estia" of Athens, "This miracle can happen neither at Orange nor at Oxford. It can only happen in Greece." The miracle he had in mind was the production of an ancient Greek drama under the same sky, in the same light, the same crystalline atmosphere that blessed the old masterpiece on the morrow of Salamis. Many others among his countrymen are equally appreciative of the opportunity lying before modern Greece to develop at Epidaurus a better Dayreuth of Greek drama. Plans have already been made and only wait on peace and reconstruction to find their consummation. And when that day arrives, when the trans-Atlantic "Themistokles" or "Megal Hellas" steams out of our western port and turns her prow eastward to the land of Thespis, the dramatic pilgrim can slip into his pocket no finer study of Athenian tragedy than this little volume by Professor Goodell.

It would be well to have read the plays themselves beforehand, and if one is historically minded, to have looked through some such work as the new volume on "Greek Tragedy" by Gilbert Norwood. But if one wishes brief and clear-cut answers to the many puzzling questions that must of necessity arise in the mind of the modern reader of ancient Greek tragedies, he can find no more lucid and penetrating analysis of the old conventions, the mythical plots, and the statuesque characters than Professor Goodell's "Athenian Tragedy."

While conservative on all debatable points, he resists the temptation before every classical scholar to interpret this subject solely in the light of Aristotle's "Art of Poetry," and, following Brander Matthews, he studiously defends against William Archer the traditional doctrine of tragic conflict now identified with the name of Brunetiere.

The story is told that after he had finished this book Professor Goodell remarked to a friend with some despondency that he had failed to strike the popular note at which he had aimed. One wonders what kind of popularity he was seeking. All serious lovers of the drama will surely find here what they have long desired—a sane, convenient handbook of the basis of dramatic art as presented in the extant dramas of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, written as much for those who have read the plays only in translation as for those proficient in the original, or, to use Barrett Wendell's favorite word, "primal" Greek tongue.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Works of Shakespeare. Edited for the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, and John Dover Wilson. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$14.00 each volume. The Tempest.

I The first thought which comes to the mind of anyone picking up this volume of Shakespeare without warning, must surely find expression in the exclamation, Another Shakespeare! Before, however, he has got very far into Sir Quiller-Couch's General Introduction, he will probably admit that the exclamation was a hasty one. Before he has read many pages of Mr. Wilson's Textual Introduction, he will certainly have arrived at a judgment. Whilst by the time he has finished Sir Arthur's Introduction to the first volume, The Tempest, and Mr. Wilson's Note on Punctuation, he will assuredly be expressing his gratitude to the Syndics of the Pitt Press for a new Shakespeare which has something new about it beyond format or pictures.

What, then is the excuse for a new Shakespeare? According to Sir Arthur it is, au premier, that great discovery of patient nineteenth century scholarship, the chronological order in which the plays were written. This he insists should be used to trace the development of the poet, and not for the purpose of prying into all the private details of his life. After all, as he points out, "many another man has come to second before now has dark lady, as many another man has owned a second best bed; but only one man has progressed from Love's Labour's Lost on to As You Like It, to Twelfth Night; only one has proceeded from these comedies to Hamlet, Othello, Lear, Antony and Cleopatra; only one has filled up the intervals with Henry IV, Parts I and II, with Coriolanus; only one, in years of physical weakness, has imagined for us an Imogen; only one has closed upon the worn magic of The Tempest." Nevertheless the editors have not dispossessed the old order, they have bowed to its historical value and to the consecration of ancient sentiment, and have satisfied themselves with indicating the new order in a chronological list.

Not that Sir Arthur believes there is the faintest chance of the world accepting the poet and letting the man go. The man means too much to it for that. What he resents is the belittling process of the little minds. The snobs who think he was a snob because of the many kings and queens, and lords and ladies, among his characters, or the scandal-mongers who construct false biographies out of the Sonnets, "No man," as Sir Walter Raleigh says, "can walk abroad safe on his own shadow." But, as Sir Arthur somewhat dryly adds, this does not mean that "because Shakespeare writes this or that in Lear or in the Sonnets, therefore this or that must have happened in his private life to account for his writing it just so."

II The truth of the matter is that Shakespeare was as indefatigable playwright as well as a poet; a playwriting forever elaborating and mastering the technique of his craft, a poet saying what he had to say, a craftsman we watch him "busy on the day's work, tinkering upon old plays, old chronicles, other men's romances; borrowing other men's inventions, not in the least scrupulous over pillaging his own; learning to take any ordinary page of North's Plutarch or of Holinshed and to transmute it, by just a frugal touch, into gold; in his later years essaying about the hardest technical difficulty a dramatist can propose to himself, and, beaten thrice, in Pericles, Cymbeline, in The Winter's Tale—with a fourth and last shot, in The Tempest, bringing down his quarry from the sky." That is the playwright, but then there is the poet, the poet with a mind abounding with images finding a mirror in every mind, as the great Doctor says, and filled with sentiments to which every heart returns an echo. The poet speaking not of an age, but for all time, because he speaks truth, and delivers that truth to the world, for the consolation, if it chooses to make use of it. It is one of Sir Arthur's quarrels with the theater that actors and audiences are apt to forget this, and to treat the plays as material to juggle with and use to the best advantage of the stage, so missing hopelessly the true stature of the poet. To take a single example of this, says Sir Arthur, "the Folio prints *Romeo and Juliet* straight through without break of Act or Scene. If we turn to any modern edition, at the beginning of Act II we shall find two scenes: the one placed in a lane outside Capulet's orchard, the other within the orchard overlooked by Juliet's balcony; and this second scene opens with *Enter Romeo*, and with Romeo's remark 'If I jest at scars that never felt a wound'—quite as if he had barked his shins in climbing over the wall, and his romantic amorous ardour was making nothing of it. But we have only to read carefully to convince ourselves that these two scenes are one scene: that the lane and its wall should come just at the corner of the stage; that Romeo, having climbed the wall, crouches close listening, and laughing to himself while he overhears his baffled comrades discussing him; and that when they give up the chase and their footstep die away, it is as instant comment upon Mercutio's loose cynical talk about love, King Cophetua's 'popper pears,' etc., that he dismisses it with:

"He (Mercutio) jests at scars that never felt a wound, and so turns to the light breaking from Juliet's window. In all the standard texts the line is pointless."

III It is at this point that Mr. Wilson picks up the story in his Textual Introduction. He begins by enunciating the three great discoveries of the last decade. The first, Mr. A. W. Pollard's, that the manuscripts which reached the printer's hands in Shakespeare's day were almost certainly prompt copies, probably in the author's autograph, and so that these earlier editions have a higher authority than has generally been conceded. The second, Mr. Simpson's, that the pepping of the Folio and Quartos with stops was not the result of the ignorance of compositors, but a deliberate system of punctuation designed for the purpose of teaching the actors how to speak their lines. The third, Sir Edward Maunde Thompson's, that the revised manuscript play, Sir Thomas More, in the British Museum, contains three pages of probably genuine Shakespearean handwriting giving an invaluable clue to his method of punctuation. All this affords comparatively new material for the building up of a Shakespearean text. And, to this end, Mr. Wilson goes on to weigh the merits of the Quartos against those of the famous First Folio printed just seven years after Shakespeare had passed away. There is no question at all as to the value of the First Folio. It is the earliest authoritative text of the plays, excluding Pericles, ever issued. With respect to the Quartos it is different. They have been divided into "good" and "bad," according to the pureness or corruptness of their respective texts. But representing as they do, issues of separate plays, three Shakespearean texts, the allowance has to be made for the fact that they may well have been printed direct from his own autograph copy. Thus, even in a bad Quarto, a variant reading, strongly suggestive of Shakespeare, must be considered, and may possibly be accepted.

IV It is these play-house copies, prompt copies as they are called, which probably became the foundation, the "true original" as the First Folio puts it, of the Shakespearean text. For reasons of expense and as a protection against piracy, it is not likely that many of them were sold. Therefore the fear, conjured up by Dr. Johnson and his successors, that the author's manuscript was separated from the printed text by an indefinite number of transcripts may be disregarded. The difficulties, however, do not end here. Foremost there arises the question of the division of the plays into acts and scenes. The Quartos of Shakespeare's own time bear no such divisions, from which the deduction is a fair one that the plays were originally acted without any breaks. The habit of breaking up the text did nevertheless exist in Shakespeare's day. It is, therefore, probable that the pauses, as they were called, were inserted into the prompt copies; after Shakespeare had left the Globe, and were copied from them into the First Folio when that was printed by Agassiz. "What divisions in the Folio are 'void of authority,'" says Mr. Wilson, "and that Shakespeare wrote his plays in one unbroken continuity," was admitted by Dr. Johnson in his preface in 1765, and Capell, three years later pleaded for reformation. But they still persist in modern texts, though they are often dramatically absurd. In this edition they are wholly discarded, changes of place alone being marked by a space on the page. As modern actors gloriate in concurrences, etc., employ line-numeration based on the traditional divisions, it has been found necessary, for purposes of reference, to adhere to it in the figures at the head of the page, which give the number of the first line. To the same end, the numerals in square brackets in the margin will indicate where the traditional acts and scenes begin. These numerals, it is hoped, will not only assist the reader in his references, but also serve, placed as they are alongside of a continuous text, to show how much or how little such breaks are in keeping with the intention of Shakespeare." So Mr. Wilson explains the method of the new editors.

V The story of The Tempest, as told by Sir Arthur, in his Introduction to the play itself is as well as so often told a story can be told, as it is produced as one of the many entertainments with which King James bankrupted himself in honor of the betrothal of the Princess Elizabeth to the Prince Palatine, in the winter of 1612. There are few figures in history so romantic as these of King James' reckless, feckless, spendthrift daughter, and not the least interesting moment of the play is the evening when she sat before the stage in the great banquet chamber, in Whitehall, to hear The Tempest for perhaps the first time it was ever acted.

The play itself is unquestionably one of the masterpieces of a master. When we turn to Shakespeare's handling of this story, we first admire the charming wherein he clothed it, its poetic feeling wherewith he suffuses it, and its music and meter in The Tempest and are so wedded that none can put them asunder." But there is much more in it than all this. "For The Tempest," says Sir Arthur, "accepts and masters an extreme technical difficulty. No one can read Shakespeare's later plays in a block without recognizing that the subject which constantly engaged his mind toward the close of life was *Reconciliation*, with pardon and atonement for the sins or mistakes of one generation in the young love of the children and in their promise. This is the true theme of *Pericles*, *Cymbeline*, *The Winter's Tale*, *The Tempest*, successively. But the process of reconciliation—especially after effected through the appeal of sons and daughters—naturally slows one, and therefore extremely difficult to translate into drama, which handles 'the two hours' traffic of our stage' and therefore must almost necessarily rely on the piling of cir-

cumstance and character upon one crisis and its swiftest possible resolution. In attempting to condense such 'romantic' stories of reconciliation as he had in his mind, Shakespeare was in fact taking up the glove thrown down by Sir Philip Sidney in his pretty mockery of bad playwrights."

VI The object of the new Shakespeare then is to free the text from the accretion of a whole army of actors and adapters, editors and emendators. The actors were the first, breaking up the text into acts and scenes, just as the text of the Bible has been broken into chapters and verses, and showering stops on every page with no intent but the technical one of emphasis. After them came the adapters, the Rows, the Colley Cibbers, and the Garricks, prepared to bring the plays up to the level of their own genius. Next were the editors and the emendators, some wise, most of them anything but wise, winning from their loaves the caustic criticism of one of the wisest of them all, William Aldis Wright, to the effect that, "After a considerable experience I feel justified in saying that in most cases ignorance and conceit are the fruitful parents of emendations."

Thus the new Shakespeare justifies the presence of the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press. Its ultimate value is, of course, impossible to judge. The first volume is in every way admirable, and consequently readers will watch with interest for its successors. Certain splendid works of reference have now originated or passed under the control of the two great English universities. To Oxford has come the really wonderful Dictionary of National Biography to be added to its own magnificent Dictionary of the English Language. Cambridge already possesses the famous Encyclopedia Britannica, and now the university undertakes something which may well grow into a national edition of Shakespeare.

ON LANGUAGE

American English. By Gilbert M. Tucker. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$5.

Following so closely upon Mr. Mencken's diverting treatise upon "The American Language," Mr. Tucker's book may headlessly be treated as a sort of continuation or supplement to that work. As a matter of fact, it is an independent treatment, containing additional matter and attacking the moot question from a different standpoint. At the very outset he takes issue with those who attribute to Americans the use of a degenerating type of English, and by apt quotation from recognized English writers makes out a fair case. His refutation, however, is not based solely upon the "tu quoque" argument. He points out that, unlike Great Britain, the United States has no dialects, that pronunciation in the latter nation is, on the whole, clearer than that in England, that American spelling is to be preferred to English "on any possible basis of comparison," and that "the mother tongue suffers far less in this country than abroad from freakish changes of fashion, whether in regard to the vocabulary itself or the significance attached to hundreds of words." To the proof of this final assertion he devotes the third chapter of his valuable book.

Since we are all fallible, Mr. Tucker's English is not always above reproach. After pointing out, in representative Englishmen, the use of a singular noun with a plural verb, he commits the same blunder, as on page 49, where he states that a "considerable number of new, and in many cases uncalculated for, words and expressions have been invented and now pass current." The subject here is clearly the singular noun, "number." He also speaks (page 68) of having discovered "only one single error," and in the same paragraph characterizes a work as being of very high and "quite unique" value. On page 66 he mentions "trained experts" who, "like Jupiter, occasionally nodded." This is a very much like the case of a trained linguistic expert nodding, for according to Horace ("Ars Poetica," 359) it was another fellow who did the occasional nodding: "Quandocumque bonus dormitat Homerus." The volume is none the less indispensable to the student of the subject; Englishmen and Americans will find it alike enlightening and provocative of debate.

TO PLEASE HIMSELF The Coming of Gabrielle. By George Moore. London: Privately Printed for Subscribers only. New York: Boni and Liveright. \$5.50.

At the end of his pleasant preface, which is as full of personal predilections as one by Bernard Shaw, George Moore tells us: "My comedy is no innovation, and I do not intend to write another, for my thirst for the stage has been slaked in having written just once a comedy that pleased myself." Burlesque that it is, this comedy, which has pleased George Moore to write, seems in the reading more of a burlesque on the sort of paper-backed play of mistaken identity that one used to get for the village literary society to do than a burlesque on even the most inane comedies of today. The dialogue is bright and well written; but even its brightness is a bit tiring in places.

The story of the comedy is based on the good old theme of the playwright who is bored by his admirers, even though he maintains a very good opinion of himself and of his works. Though it is evidently a fruit of George Moore's own experience, fortunately he does not take himself too seriously, for in one place in the first act he even does a bit of burlesque on his own preface. Yet perhaps, on second thought, it may be well to admit the possibility that there are elements of burlesque in the preface too. On the whole, the reader should be pleased that, in the whole privately printed volume for subscribers only, George Moore has pleased himself.

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OUR WRITERS

Arthur Clutton-Brock

The critic who is intelligent enough to take the artist's viewpoint into account has a good deal to justify his position. He may be ineffectual enough in the other duty of criticism, which is to strip away the inessential and test a work by its intensity and its power to stand apart from the accidents of environment. But he is at least acknowledging that what artists feel must be the chief concern of anyone who approaches their work, rather than what the critic or the uncritical reader thinks about it. Consequently he must be taken not only for what he is worth (and he is sometimes worth a good deal), but as a healthy corrective to the egoist in criticism who seems to be a unique product of our day. And chief among those writers for whom our acceptance on this count is demanded is the English critic and man of letters, Mr. Arthur Clutton-Brock.

It is only just becoming known that half of the formidable essays which are being printed week by week on the front page of The Times Literary Supplement come from the pen of Mr. Clutton-Brock. To deny that the Literary Supplement is firmly established in a premier position among contemporary critical journals would be to deny the obvious; and it naturally follows that Mr. Clutton-Brock's power and influence are just as undeniable. They have, indeed, grown so rapidly of late that his work is certain very soon to be pronounced upon by that coldly analytical criticism which, unfortunately for their own happiness, a good many readers accept as their guide in all matters literary and artistic. Mr. Clutton-Brock may not survive the examination in any specialized sense—the worst of these tests is that they are too dehumanized for anyone short of Coleridge or, just possibly, an Arnold, to wrest honors out of them! Mr. Clutton-Brock is too kindly for such observers, too appreciative of what is good in an honorable failure. He believes in the noble art of praising, as Swinburne called the more genuine type of criticism. And, more than this, he actually dares to survey art from something like the position at which Dickens surveyed his own men.

In his essay on Shakespeare's sonnets, for example, he opens with a positive challenge to the "precious" school. "It is only dull men," he writes, "half conscious of their own dullness, who fear the vulgarity of circumstance and try to purge their writings of it." And in an essay on Shakespeare generally he states the problem of that mighty mind not as one in whose final sorition Hamlet, Prospero, the "Dark Lady" and Mr. W. H. are the chief elements, but simply as that of a man who wrote for a livelihood. "Words for him must perform all their ordinary functions, yet they must dance; men and women must have all the marks of circumstance upon them, yet they must utter their deepest natures; life must not be separated from its routine and its indignities, yet it must overcome them both with laughter and tears." Of course he admits that it was a problem which Shakespeare did not always solve, for he was a man, like all great artists, living desperately in a hand-to-mouth struggle, and not a giant conceiving and executing without haste or rest. But it is his glory that he did live and work in such a way that he was able to solve this problem, the hardest that any man ever set himself, more than once or twice.

It is an urbanity of mind that has sometimes led Mr. Clutton-Brock astray, none the less—its pitfalls are plainly to be seen when he writes on men like Turgenev and Shelley—and it disqualifies him in a good many ways from achieving the distinctive niche in contemporary criticism to which his chief gift would, if it were properly supported, entitle him.

Perhaps he has been handicapped by his early experience in the educational world—his first publication was a volume on Eton in a series of hand books on English public schools. That was 21 years ago, and when in 1909 his study of Shelley appeared it was plainly the attempt not only of an academic-minded writer, but of one with a dangerously suburban culture, to estimate the art of a poet who was far, gloriously far, beyond the ken of suburb or academy. But this book, admittedly unsuccessful in many ways, was redeemed by that ability which Mr. Clutton-Brock has so finely developed

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in more recent books, the ability to put himself, to some extent, into the artist's place.

No estimate of his critical work, indeed, can be fair or final if it fails to recognize this quite uncanny apprehension of the workings of the imaginative impulse. It becomes all the more astonishing when we realize that, although its possessor in the present instance has a practical acquaintance with craftsmanship—his book, "A Modern Creed of Work," was published by the Design and Industry Association—he has no artistic production to his own credit so far. His recent writings gathered into several volumes, and still being gathered—"Essays on Books," "Essays on Art," "More Essays on Books"—make this quality impossible to be ignored. It has, moreover, occasionally proved of outstanding value, as in his remarkable essay of John Keats. He it is who first set forth the theory which is now being worked for all that it is worth by his fellow critics, that Keats did not pass away in the very maturing of his powers, but that rather there was a change working in him which made him a beginner again; and in this change was the promise of incredible things. "Because he did this wonderful student work," Mr. Clutton-Brock has written, "we are apt to think of him as one whose career was determined. He meant to us the 'Ode to the Nightingale' and odes unwritten of the same kind. His further point of progress is 'La Belle Dame Sans Merci' or the fragment of 'The Eve of St. Mark'; and who could go further than that? Yet these are not his furthest points of progress, and it is not they that hold the promise of incredible things. He could not have done better than that; but he was starting on a different way, foreshadowed in 'The Fall of Hyperion.' Again there is a passage in his pages on William Morris where he writes that the poet did not turn to romance because he wished to persuade himself or anyone else that it was reality, or because he feared reality; 'he turned to it because he was able to express his own sense of reality most clearly in it.' That is surely the only way in which we can look at Morris today. There are some people, of course, and Mr. Clutton-Brock points them out, who do not like romance at all, just as there are some who do not like music or Italian paintings. They can only be interested in facts similar to them, and they cannot believe any story that might not be told as news in a newspaper. But these have their equivalents in the critics who would have the artist's viewpoint approximate nearly as possible to their own; which would be mad for them, and worse for art."

Where Mr. Clutton-Brock, in his modest and delicate way, urbane if not quite urbane, succeeds in his essays is, apart from his wide culture, his happy allusiveness and ability to make comparisons from other arts, because his is not merely a reader's appreciation. The ordinary person will be grateful for that, and all others, short of the cynic, will be tolerant because of it; even though it is a quality sometimes sustained by vision of a taste not altogether a literary taste.

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A Daffodil

Pure-throated flower,
Shedding beyond art's
Imagining;

Fathomless color,
Breathed as an ether
Of flame and stillness
Melted together;

—Lawrence Binyon.

Sandro Botticelli

He is before all things a poetical painter, blending the charm of story and sentiment, the medium of the art of poetry, with the charm of line and color, the medium of abstract painting. So he became the illustrator of Dante. In a few rare examples of the edition of 1841, the blank spaces, left at the beginning of every canto for the hand of the illuminator, have been filled, as far as the nineteenth canto of the "Inferno," with impressions of engraved plates, seemingly by way of experiment, for in the copy in the Bodleian Library, one of the three impressions it contains has been printed upside down, and much awry, in the midst of the luxurious printed page. Giotto, and the followers of Giotto, with their almost childish religious aim, had not learned to put that weight of meaning into outward things, light, color, everyday gesture, which the poetry of the "Divine Comedy" involves, and before the fifteenth century Dante could hardly have found an illustrator. Botticelli's illustrations are crowded with incident, blending, with a naive carelessness of pictorial propriety, three phases of the same scene into one plate.

Botticelli lived in a generation of naturalists, and he might have been a mere naturalist among them. There are traces enough in his work of that alert sense of outward things, which, in the pictures of that period, fills the lawn with delicate living creatures, and the hillside with pools of water, and the pools of water with hovering reeds. But this was not enough for him; he is a visionary painter, and in his visionariness he resembles Dante. Giotto, the tried companion of Dante, Masaccio, Ghirlandajo even, do but transcribe with more or less refining, the outward image; they are dramatic, not visionary painters; they are almost impassive spectators of the action before them. But the genius of which Botticelli is the type usurps the place before it as the exponent of ideas, moods, visions of his own; in this interest it plays fast and loose with those data, rejecting some and isolating others, and always combining them anew.—"The Renaissance," Walter Pater.

"As Wax Melteth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ONE of the false gods of humanity is that much-believed-in condition of things which figuratively may be called the pendulum-swing in the lives of individuals and in the fortunes of all mortal institutions. This pendulum-swing is simply the belief in reaction or relapse. "The rise and fall" is found in the titles of histories, novels, and many other expressions of men's thoughts dealing with the so-called life-span of mortals and their systems. There is a section of humanity that revels in reaction and shouts that there must be times of fat and times of lean, periods of prosperity and periods of depression, cycles of health and cycles of plague, and so on endlessly. But all this is purely mythical, "vanity and vexation of spirit."

The falsity of the belief in relapse or reaction is seen in this: in order to have what is materially called reaction or relapse there must be an evil situation to slip back into. But how can this be, since God, divine Mind, is good and all-pervading presence, and his divine idea is the one and only effect? Where is there room for relapsing in the allness of permanent good? Spiritual understanding reveals that there is none. It is easy to comprehend that the very nature of a reaction presupposes a previous wrong condition into which the good may disappear. For instance, a nation or a system of men may have been in a low state, by reason of lack of spirituality or right government. Secondly, there is an improvement which raises the spiritual or political standard of the country or system nearer to what is right. Thirdly, as the result of a tremendous upheaval of some kind there is a belief of reaction or relapse into the first state of things.

But as a matter of fact this whole statement of mortal experience sets forth what has never in reality occurred, what is, in truth, a mirage that has never been real. This may be a "hard" saying indeed to the casual reader of an article dealing with Christian Science, but the allness and oneness of God, or good, compels it, and its consequence is the salvation of the world, for it is the truth contained in the declarations of divine Science which is, with mighty power, tearing down one pillar after another of the illusory structure of mortal belief. "As smoke is driven away, so drive them away; as wax melteth before the fire, so let the wicked perish at the presence of God." (Psalms 68:2.) The sharp claims of mortality and its beliefs of evil are becoming blunter and they will eventually disappear entirely.

The true history of any activity is not found in a story of pendulum-like swing from evil to good and a relapse back to the wrong again, but is discerned in that passage of Mrs. Eddy's, "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 258.) The idea of Mind, always glorified with eternal life, is not governed by the law of the pendulum. Entirely free from beliefs of evil, it flows "through the midst of them," unfolding in beauty, success, and grandeur, untouched by any supposed evil or law of reaction—a law, so-called, which really has no existence.

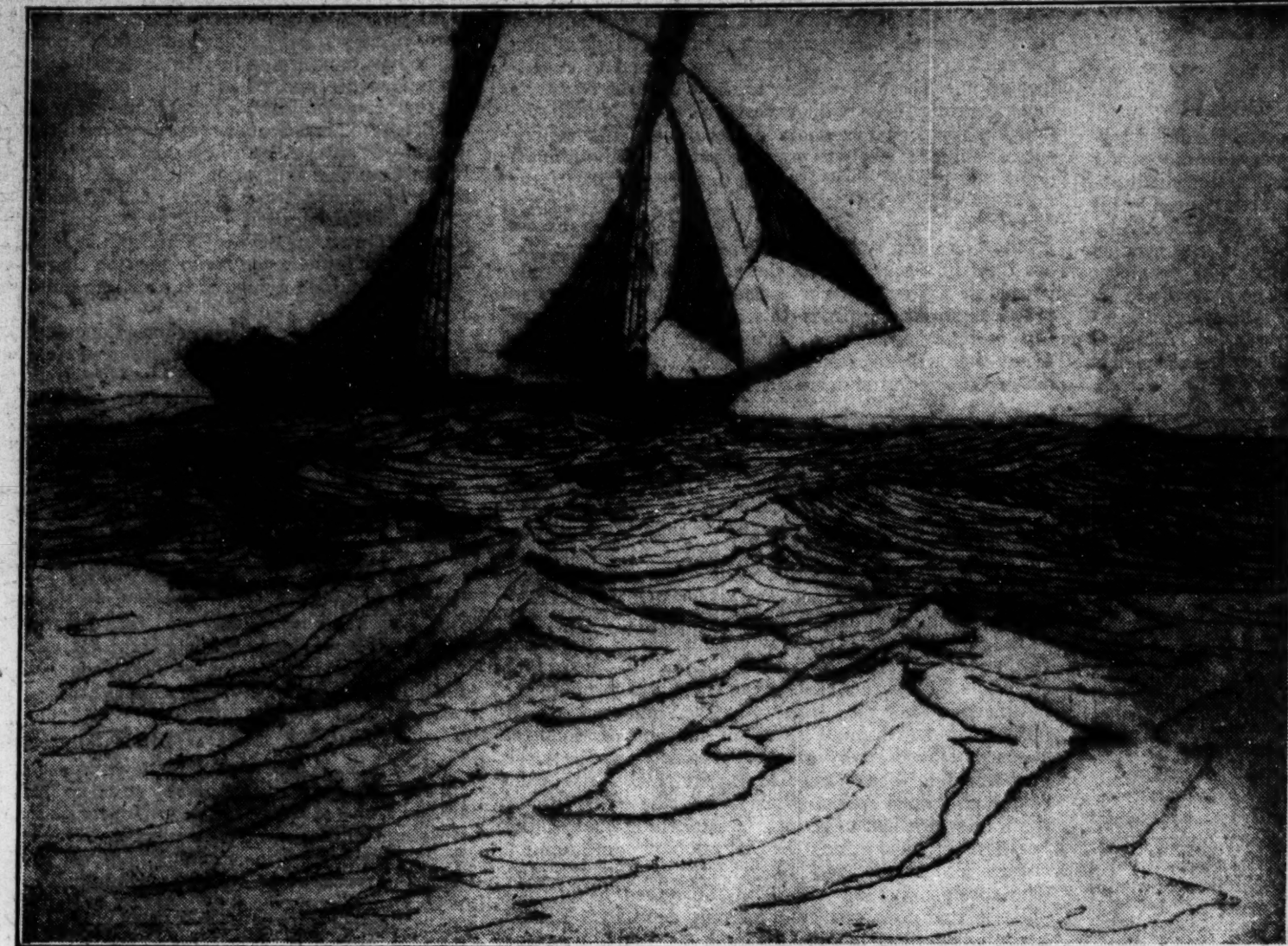
When mortal mind opposes, in belief, a higher type of organization, the true ideal of nation or of man, it beats the air, for there is, in reality, nothing material in that ideal. There is no mere belief taking the place of the glory of the spiritual idea, for the spiritual idea is the one, real thing that God, Mind, made. And this infinitely varied idea is the totality of all things. It is everything there is in the image and likeness of Mind, and by that very truth there is nothing like it, nothing opposite to it, and nothing in place of it. This divine reflection, beatitudes and rich beyond all human understanding, cannot be touched by matter. Its great characteristic is eternal existence as the offspring of divine Spirit or Mind. As Mary Baker Eddy says, "Mortals have a very imperfect sense of the spiritual man and of the infinite range of his thought. To him belongs eternal life." (Science and Health, p. 258.) And as she says further on page 515 of the same book, "Man is the family name for all ideas—the sons and daughters of God. All that God imparts moves in accord with Him, reflecting goodness and power."

It is a glorious thing to know that each hour of every day a man can declare that true man is sovereign, that true nation is invincible, that the real religion or truth about God endures forever, and that relapse or reaction has never touched and can never touch even the "hem of his garment." Man is whole. Principle has bestowed upon its beloved reflection a perpetual gift of good, which is unshaken always by any of the myriad forms of untrue mental wrongdoing. The blessed right-doing of the all-good Mind is all that affects man, and this right-doing is the sum total of history, or unfolding. No fruitless myth can claim to hold power and substitute itself for reality. Any individual in any situation, called upon to do anything that is right, can, by knowing the spiritual facts, utterly nullify whatever would claim to dispute the exclusive dominion of good. "As smoke is driven away," and "as wax melteth before the fire," so must untrue things vanish before the understanding of the man equipped as God, the divine cause, equips. For, as Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of

Christian Science, writes: "A relapse cannot in reality occur in mortals or so-called mortal minds, for there is but one Mind, one God." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 419.)

pointless blossoms, will quickly show the fresh arrival the bewildering variety of the vegetation—so much so that I cannot fail again to sympathize with Mr. Bowdick, who, writing on the subject, says: "The enchanting

deep mysterious gloom, descending from pinnacled mountains, is a great question whether the Tyrol must not yield to Madeira."—"Flowers and Gardens of Madeira." Florence du Cane.



"Evening at Sea," an etching by William H. Drury

Traveller's Joy

Over the hills and far away
The road is long on a summer day;
Dust gleams white in the noonday heat,
But the Traveller's Joy grows strong
and sweet;
Down the hollow and up the slope
It binds the hedge with a silken rope.

—Rosamund Marriott Watson.

Madeira's Flowers and Views

The very name of Madeira (or island of timber, as the word signifies) brings to the minds of most people a suggestion of luxuriant vegetation flourishing in a damp climate. Such, indeed, was my own mental picture of Madeira before my first visit to the island. I expected to find every garden with the aspect of a fernery, moisture dripping everywhere, and hills clothed with the remains of the primeval forests. The latter might possibly still have existed had it not been for the zeal of the discoverers of the island in making use of their discovery from a utilitarian point of view, and cutting clearings for the cultivation of the rich and fertile land. In order to clear the ground of the forests, which we are told clothed the island to its very shores, the drastic measure of setting fire to it was resorted to.

The feelings of Edward Bowdick, as described in "Excursions to Madeira, and Porto Santo in 1833," must often have been re-echoed by many a visitor who sees the island for the first time: "To those who have visited the tropics nothing can be more gratifying than to find the trees they have there dwelt on with so much pleasure, and which are decidedly the most beautiful part of the Creation; to be reminded of the vast solitudes, where vegetable nature seems to reign uncontrolled and untouched; to see the bright blue sky through the delicate pinnated leaves of the mimosa, whilst the wood straggles at its feet recalls the still deeper recession of home; to gather the fallen guavas with one hand and the blackberry with the other; to be able to choose between the apples and cherries of Europe (which are so much regretted) and the banana—it is this feeling which makes Madeira so delightful, independent of its beautiful scenery and the constancy and softness of its temperature."

Any feeling of disappointment that the traveller may have experienced from his first cursory glance at the island must surely be quickly dispelled on landing, especially if this should be in the month of January, when, having left the snows and frosts of Europe behind, after travelling for four days he is basking in the almost perpetual sunshine of so-called winter in Madeira. Lovers of flowers—and to those I most recommend a visit to the island—will find fresh beauties even at every turn of the street: the gorgeous-colored crepeas seem to have taken possession everywhere. Hanging over every wall where their presence is permitted will come tumbling some great mass of creeper, be it the orange Bignonia venusta, whose clusters of surely the most brilliant orange-colored flower that grows completely smother the foliage; or the scarlet, purple, or lilac bougainvillea, whose splendour will take one's breath away, with its dazling mass of blossoms. The great white trumpets of the datura, combined possibly with the haunting red

landscape which presents itself flatters the botanist at the first view with a rich harvest, and not until he begins to work in earnest does he foresee the labors of his task. What can be more delightful than to see the banana and the violet on the same bank, and the Mella adzerach, with its dark shining leaves, raising its summit as high as that of its neighbour the Populus alba? It is this very gratification which occasions the perplexity, at the same time that it confirms the opinion, that Madeira might be made the finest experimental garden in the world, and that an interchange of the plants of the tropical and temperate climates might be made successfully after it had been completely naturalized there."

It is not only to lovers of flowers, who, should they become the happy possessors of a garden in Madeira, will find in it a never-ending source of enjoyment, but also to those who wish to explore the natural scenery of the island, that I heartily recommend a visit to Madeira. Probably no other island of its size has such grand and varied scenery. Being only some thirty-three miles long and fifteen across even at the widest part, most people look incredulous when told of the inaccessibility of some of the more remote parts of the island, picturing to themselves the possibility of seeing the whole island in one or, at the outside, two days by means of the now ubiquitous motor-car. These impatient travellers had better stay away from Madeira, for their motor-cars will be of no use to them, the gradients of the roads being too steep for any but the most powerful of cars, even if the roads themselves were not paved with the most unlevel cobblestones. To anyone who has leisure to spend in exploring the island, merely for the sake either of admiring its scenery, or making a collection of the many ferns which adorn every nook and cranny of the deep ravines, I can promise ample reward: always supposing that they are sufficiently good travellers not to consider comfortable hotel accommodation as being an essential part of their expedition. Away from Funchal no hotels exist in Madeira; but if it is the right season of the year, and a spell of fine weather is reasonably to be expected, tent-life must be resorted to, or the primitive accommodation afforded by the engineers' huts in various districts, or rooms in the most primitive of village inns.

Enthusiastic admirers of the scenery of Madeira have compared its grandeur to that of the Yosemite Valley in miniature: its mountain-peaks, it is true, only range from four to six thousand feet, but the abruptness with which they rise gives an impression of enormous depth to the densely wooded ravines. In an article on Madeira written by Mr. Fraser in 1875 it will be seen that he also compared its scenery to some of the grandest mountain scenery in the world. He says: "The beauty of the scene culminated at the little hamlet of Cruzinhas, whence we looked into a labyrinth of dark precipitous ravines, formed by the gorges of the central group of mountains, whose peaks, fortunately unclouded for a time, resembled in their fantastic ruggedness those of the Dolomites; but their sides being densely wooded with the sparkling laurel, and the ravines themselves more tortuous, we, I need hardly say, reluctantly came to the conclusion that even the Dolomite gorges could not equal them. There was none of the splendid rock-colouring of the Dolomites, but for deep-wooded ravines of

The Glory of Ships

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Evening came like the curtain's fall at a play. The sun, a reddish, yellow ball, had slipped below the horizon and left a tumbling, grayish sea to the rule of night. On the liner, warm lights gleamed from the cabins through the dusk—the grayish hue of sea and sky. For a half hour past the ship had been overhauling a sailing vessel, two-masted, whose low-lying bulk showed black against the western evening background. Pull sail she went, and for the little group of watchers on the liner's deck she was laden with Fancy's cargo, carried into the Land of Romance by Fancy's winds.

With "all canvas set for light airs," whither was she bound? After two months' sailing into the sunset would she lift the Marquesas islands on a misty horizon as another little vessel did, with Jack London aboard. Or perhaps on some day of brilliant sunshine her anchor would be cast within a reef of some "dot" in the far South Seas—a coral island. And the crew would be ashore trading with dusky natives.

The two vessels drew apart, the liner, gigantic, with engines throbbing as they had throbbed for fifteen days ago, the two-masted, silent and dark, slipping away into Far Ocean, without a signal, without a goodbye, without a wave of the hand. And yet the stanchness, the brave sturdiness of the smaller ship struck a note of warm friendliness among the little group on the deck as they watched her out of sight.

"The glory of ships is a light on the sea,
and a star in the story of man."

May Evening

The breath of Spring-time at this twilight hour
Comes through the gathering glooms,
And bears the stolen sweets of many a flower
Into my silent rooms.

Where hast thou wandered, gentle gale, to find
The perfumes thou dost bring?
By brooks, that through the wakening meadows wind,
Or brink of rusky spring?

Or woodside, where, in little companies,
Or sheltered lawn, where mid encircling trees,
The early wild-flowers rise
May's warmest sunshine lies?

Bear thou a promise, from the fragrant sward,
To him who tills the land,
Of springing harvests that shall yet reward
The labors of his hand.

And whither, everywhere, that earth renews
Her beautiful array,
Amid the darkness and the gathering dews,
For the return of day.

—William Cullen Bryant.

Right Use of Society

It is not rejection of society, but wise and right use of it, which characterizes the man who lives most richly in the things of the mind.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

A Visit to the Poet
Mistral

On getting up, last Sunday, it seemed as though I had awakened in the Rue

whom some one said, "What is the use of taking such trouble in an art which can come to the knowledge of but a few?" "A few are enough to know it," replied he; "one is enough; without one other, that would be enough." I held the manuscript of "Calendal," and turned over the leaves with emotion.—From "Letters From My Mill," Alphonse Daudet (tr. by Mary Corey).

The Severn

In a shining horseshoe the river sweeps round the spires of Shrewsbury Hill. The red castle guards the narrow, and east and west the Welsh and English bridges cross the river. Below the English bridge I never cared to discover what might come, for the river ran down towards the land of dulness, opposite to the course of adventure and the sun. . . . Incalculable from hour to hour, the river never loses her charm and variety. In a single night the water will rise twenty feet, and pour foaming through the deep channel it has been cutting for so many years. Along its banks of sandstone and loam the dotterels run, and rats and stoats thread the labyrinth of the flood-washed roots. There the bullfinches build, kingfishers dig their "unnelled house," moorhens set their shallow bowl of reeds, and sometimes a tern flits by like a large white swallow. On tongues of gravel, where the current eddies under the deep opposite bank, red cattail with white faces used to come down in summer and stand far out in the stream, ruminating and flicking their tails. . . . Severn water is full of light and motion. Never stopping to sulk, it has no dead and solid surface, but is alive right through, reflecting the sunshine, green with long ribbons of weed, orange from the pebbly bed, and indigo where the unbreaking crests of its ripples rise. As it passes beneath deep meadows and under the solemn elms, it whispers still of the mountains from which it came. Into the midst of hedgerow villages and ordered fields it brings its laughing savagery, telling of another life than theirs, of rocks and sounding falls and moorland watersheds. Other rivers may be called majestic, and we talk of Father Time or Father Thames, but no one ever called the Severn father, or praised her but for her grace; for she is like a princess straight from a western fairyland—so wild and pliant, so full of laughter and of mystery, so uncertain in her gay and sorrowing moods.—"Between the Acts," Henry Newinson.

A Song of Spring

As my eyes
search
the prairie
I feel the summer in the spring.
—The Book of Indian Poems.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1921

EDITORIALS

Mr. Mellon's Tax Proposals

EVER since the coming of the present Administration in the United States, it has been generally understood that one of its first undertakings would be the readjustment of the taxes. Readjustment has been desired by all sorts and conditions of people. If a great body of citizens, such as that of the United States, can ever be said to feel satisfied with the taxes levied upon them, certainly the past few years have offered no example of it. Those who are well-to-do, and those who have little to do with, alike have complained and protested. Besides, there has been a war to think of; and while the amount and kind of taxes imposed during the war period have been generally accepted as characteristic of such a time, their excesses have been tolerated as temporary expedients, rather than accepted as something to be endured when peace should give opportunity for deliberate revision. Now the time of revision is at hand. The new Administration has recognized its responsibility in that respect. And so the formal letter to Congress of the new Secretary of the Treasury, A. W. Mellon, is a document to be welcomed all over the country as an earnest of the Administration's pledges.

It is clear and explicit, a good basis for congressional action toward readjustment. Yet what it has to offer by way of a plan for taxation revision is hardly more to the point, after all, than what it declares with respect to the stupendous outpouring of national funds that has been going on continuously since 1917. Not all the urgent necessities of the war can make such a measure of expenditures anything better than wasteful. Even if war itself were not gigantic waste, war could still offer only a partial excuse for this protracted outflow of public money. The flow was not checked when the immediate needs of war were past. Even now it is practically unabated. The first significance of Mr. Mellon's communication, therefore, is that expenditures should not be even permitted to continue at the present rate. As he truly says, the country is staggering under the existing burden of taxation and debt, and clamoring for relief from war taxation. Congress should proceed forthwith to readjustment. But an even earlier purpose should be to stop the reckless or fruitless expenditure at every outlet.

Some idea of how far in this respect the country has departed from pre-war conditions may be derived from the figures showing the per capita receipts and disbursements in successive years. From 1880 to 1910, per capita disbursements show a gradual increase from \$5.28 to \$7.30. But within the same period the per capita receipts correspond quite nearly, ranging from \$6.65 to \$7.48. There was not much change between 1910 and 1916. In the latter year the per capita receipts were \$7.61, and the disbursements \$7.08. Of course there was a sudden jump in the war years immediately following. How great it was is shown by the fact that per capita receipts for 1917, 1918, and 1919 were respectively \$10.78, \$39.74, and \$43.79; while the per capita disbursements for the same years were respectively \$11.06, \$83.38, and \$144.77! Thus it is apparent that whereas ordinary disbursements in ordinary years have been always reasonably within the total of receipts, they ran over the receipts immediately upon the entrance of the nation into the war, and have since been roughly more than double and treble the amount of the receipts.

It is to be regretted that, as yet, Washington has found no means promising any considerable reduction in the tremendous outlay for military and naval establishments. But the Secretary of the Treasury, in spite of this handicap, holds some hope of relief from the burden of taxation. Without much doubt, the average citizen will have no little satisfaction over the Secretary's refusal to recommend a general sales tax. Clearly, the Secretary has no such confidence in the fairness of that tax, even if he has of its benefits, as the business men of the country have been showing, as a result of their recent intensive consideration of it. He feels particularly doubtful of it if it be designed to take the place of the special sales taxes that are now in effect. These, as now arranged, are not only highly productive, but they affect articles that are relatively non-essential, and therefore may be presumed to draw from the pockets of the people who have most to pay with. But these luxury-using classes may find equivalent satisfaction in the Secretary's proposal to repeal the excess profits tax and to scale down the surtax rates. Nominally, this plan would afford relief to big business and large fortunes. But the Secretary makes clear that if the returns from taxation are decreased under one head this decrease must be balanced by additions elsewhere; the country is not yet in a position to make any very great reduction in the amount of money called for. So it is interesting to note that a reason offered for readjusting the surtax is that the higher rates have become so difficult of collection as to be relatively unproductive, hence the willingness to accept a lower rate is counted upon to have the ultimate effect of increasing the revenue, instead of diminishing it. As for the withdrawal of the excess profits tax, one effect should be to assist in the deflation of excessive prices for all sorts of goods now in popular demand. This tax swiftly became, and has steadily remained, an excuse for putting and keeping prices at a high level. If the tax be withdrawn, the pyramiding of prices will become even more obviously unreasonable than it is now. So far as the excess profits tax has really served to hamper and restrict legitimate business and financial activities, their release by its repeal should have a beneficial effect for everybody. The flat tax on corporate incomes, proposed by the Secretary as a substitute, would apparently involve less of complexity, and therefore be less restrictive of business activities, yet at the same time it would appear to adjust itself to the ability to pay. Thus it would tend to reach "swollen" profits still, as well or better than the tax that nominally went for them more directly.

It is not to be expected that the Secretary's recom-

mendation will please those great factors of business which have already determined that, as some of their newspaper exponents are declaring, the country is coming to the sales tax anyway and might as well adopt it now. They may be stretching a point in recommending the sales tax for the sake of putting an end to experimentation. There is nothing to show that the country's experimenting, even with excess profits taxes and surtax, has been, on the whole, a bad thing. The experience so gained is likely to prove valuable. Without much doubt the general theory of the income tax meets the needs of fair taxation about as well as any theory. There are many who will maintain that both excess profits taxes and surtaxes, as a part of the income tax, are right in theory. If so, there can be ultimately only benefit in having made a considerable test of them in practice. Learning from this experience, the country can more assuredly seek modifications and readjustments that will give as good or better results, but with less of restriction and unfairness.

Great Britain's Budget

THE budget which was introduced in the British House of Commons a few days ago by J. Austen Chamberlain, acting for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Horne, must be regarded as eminently satisfactory. It revealed, it is true, an extent of indebtedness which, seven years or so ago, would have been regarded as serious, almost beyond words, but, to those actually familiar with the situation, this aspect of the matter occasioned no surprise and certainly no misgiving. The great feature of the budget overshadowing in importance all others, is the fact that Great Britain is meeting her indebtedness, not theoretically, by the simple process of placing on her balance sheet all manner of doubtful assets, but by the very practical means of paying large installments of her debts. During the past year, in spite of the enormous special expenditures, the aftermath of the war, which had to be met, Great Britain has reduced her foreign indebtedness by £177,000,000, including a reduction of £75,000,000 in her debt to the United States. The foreign debt on March 31, amounted to £1,161,560,000, and now practically the only debt Great Britain owes outside the United States and Canada is a sum of £826,000 to Sweden.

An interesting and significant item provided for in the coming year's expenditure is the sum of over £40,000,000 for interest on the debt to the United States. The fact that Great Britain is quite determined to meet this obligation fully, and at the earliest moment, is shown also by the definite announcement that there can be no further reduction on the taxation for the coming year, beyond that which has already taken place. The reductions which have already taken place, however, including the excess profits duty, are quite substantial, and are an added testimony to the extraordinary economic resilience of the country as a whole.

Perhaps the most difficult phase of the financial position from a national point of view is the very large proportions of the floating debt, which has only been reduced, during the past year, by some £37,000,000. The present is not a suitable time for attempting to fund it, and yet it is clear that something must be done to secure the conversion into longer dated securities of a large proportion of those bonds which will mature within the next year or so. To this end, a new 3½ per cent conversion loan is to be issued, and bonds to the amount of over £600,000,000 will be converted.

As to the coming year, ordinary revenue of £1,058,150,000 is expected and an ordinary expenditure of £974,023,000, yielding a balance of £84,127,000. The exact situation is, however, rendered doubtful by the fact that large claims for return of excess profits duties are expected, whilst the extent to which the present coal strike may impair the national revenue cannot be estimated. A special revenue to be derived from war assets is included, but it is satisfactory to note, and is significant, that no credit whatever has been taken for sums that may accrue through reparations.

The "Fascisti"

NO ONE who knows Italy would be inclined to take its political upheavals too seriously. Upheavals of some kind, at frequent intervals, have been traditional for centuries, and the space and prominence accorded to accounts of them in the daily press is no test of their seriousness. A students' riot over the price of books in Rome will compete easily in the matter of prominence with something very like a real revolution at Bologna. Nevertheless when every allowance has been made for tradition, the present struggle going on throughout the country between the Socialists and the new patriotic society called the "Fascisti" must be regarded as serious. It is not that there is any danger of a revolution. In spite of all appearances, the Italian is not naturally a revolutionary, but, on the contrary, essentially law-abiding. Still, he has a way of taking the law into his own hands which is, at times, most disconcerting to authority.

Until quite recently, this was specially noticeable amongst the Socialists. In many parts of northern Italy, the Socialist organizations had gained complete control of the situation. Boycott was freely and successfully resorted to in order to compel adhesion to the Socialist cause, and, with the return of a compact body of 150 Socialist deputies to the Chamber, about eighteen months ago, Socialism seemed to be carrying all before it. Such a progress, however, was always more apparent than real. The Socialists succeeded, just as the Roman Catholic Popular Party succeeded, because they were organized. The great mass of the Italian people were indifferent. In spite of the fact that the general election of 1919 was obviously destined to be one of tremendous importance, barely 50 per cent of the electors went to the polls. In these circumstances, it is not surprising to find the Socialists overreaching themselves. They promoted strikes; they committed outrages; they broke up peaceful meetings; they held up public business in the Chamber, and virtually levied blackmail on the government. Such a policy, if persisted in long enough, was bound to provoke organized opposition, and it did so to some purpose. The "Fascisti," which is designed

to counteract Communism in all its forms, has only been in existence a few months, yet within that time it has completely revolutionized the political situation. Composed largely of university students and returned soldiers, it claims to be connected with no political party, and to have no purpose in view save that of maintaining law and order and of securing liberty and prosperity for the people of Italy. True, it has adopted, as far as the Bolsheviks and Socialists are concerned, the dangerous maxim of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." If the Communists bomb a theater, the local "Fascisti" reply by burning the office of the Socialist newspaper or attacking the Socialist club. But, for the most part, the program of the "Fascisti" is broad and enlightened, and there can be no question that its members have done and are doing much excellent and constructive work.

They have, however, been almost dangerously successful. They have succeeded in arousing middle-class Italy completely from its lethargy. They have rallied to their cause great numbers of peasants and artisans, who were only Socialists as the result of intimidation, and they have reinforced the authority of the State in a way in which it has not been reinforced for years. The danger is the usual one of the successful champion of liberty becoming, in turn, the autocrat and the oppressor. Such tactics as the wanton provocation of the Socialists, the proscription of their newspapers, and raids on their clubs are, of course, the very negation of that liberty for which the "Fascisti" is supposed to stand. If it is to continue the constructive work it has undoubtedly so far accomplished, the "Fascisti" must purge itself of these abuses. At the rate it is going it is in the greatest danger of repeating the old story of King Stork and King Log.

Gradual Settlement in India

IN SPITE of the conflicting statements coming from time to time out of India, there can be no question, with those in any way familiar with the actual situation, that a widespread desire for settlement is springing up in all quarters save those irrevocably committed to extremism. There is much virtue in the accomplished fact, and the new Indian councils represent an accomplished fact. They also represent the failure of opposition. The elections throughout India, last November, proved one thing conclusively. They proved that in spite of the tremendous showing made by Mr. Gandhi and his followers, their influence, when the matter was put to the test, was not sufficiently strong to impair seriously the working of the new act. This was all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the 5,000,000 voters composing the electorate were very largely just those people likely to be influenced by the non-cooperation policy preached by Mr. Gandhi. The result of the election showed, however, that the electors were determined to give the new act a trial, and subsequent developments have gone to support this view of the matter.

Most notable amongst these developments is the effect of the recent visit of the Duke of Connaught, in connection with the inauguration of the new Chamber of Princes and of the new Indian Legislature, last February. True, it is claimed in extremist quarters that the Duke's visit was not an unqualified success, and that the very existence of this "doubt" is a remarkable victory for nationalism. Previous royal visits had, from start to finish, been the most unquestioned successes, and the fact that these doubts were held about the Duke of Connaught's visit was, it was insisted, "the beginning of the end of the British raj."

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the Duke of Connaught's visit and all the forward movements with which it was associated have immensely strengthened the Moderate Party, which gains steadily as the non-cooperation policy is discredited. The trouble is that Mr. Gandhi is not able to control his followers. In spite of his curious fanaticism, he himself is far too much of a statesman not to realize that outrage and violence, unless quickly successful, can only end in alienating an increasing number of people from the cause they are supposed to further. That Mr. Gandhi is a man of high ideals is not questioned. More than one great Indian authority has paid tribute to his powers and to his disinterestedness, but for Mr. Gandhi to plan a policy is one thing, and for him to make sure of its being carried out is quite another. It is all very well for him to preach, in season and out of season, a "passionless resistance," but the professional agitator, no matter how far he may outwardly acquiesce in Mr. Gandhi's injunctions, has no intention whatever of securing their execution. He has in fact every intention of doing just the reverse.

Over against the constant turmoil caused by this policy, the peaceful constructive efforts of the moderates cannot fail to appear in grateful contrast. Outrage and unrest of every kind are still all too common in India. Those who know the country best are not inclined to minimize the seriousness of the situation in many ways. But the fact remains that the influences making for settlement are exerting themselves, ever more effectively, and this is certainly one of the most hopeful of signs.

Canadian Authors Association

SOONER or later, the appearance of the Canadian Authors Association was inevitable. A country which has achieved as much in all branches of human activity as Canada, could not long remain without some organization designed to emphasize and safeguard the position of literature amongst the great arts and crafts of the nation. The recent gathering, in Montreal, of some hundred men of letters for the purpose of forming a Canadian Authors Association was, therefore, particularly welcome, and the many able speeches which were made in the course of the conference will doubtless do much to further the high purposes for which the association has been formed.

First and foremost, of course, the new organization aims at protecting the interests of writers of all kinds. It seeks to procure adequate copyright legislation, to assist in protecting the literary property of the members of the association; and to disseminate information as to the business rights and interests of its members as authors. It was quite clear, however, from the

speeches made at the conference by such a man of letters as Mr. Basil King, that the members of the association fully recognized the tremendous opportunities for good placed within reach of the writers of Canada, and their desire and determination to take full advantage of them. Thus Mr. King urged upon his fellow members the importance of doing everything possible to guard themselves against feeling resentment toward America, and of striving to destroy the seeds of irritation that were continually being sown between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. King insisted that Canada might well stand in the middle way between the two great English-speaking peoples, interpreting, where necessary, the one to the other. Canadians, he declared, were in a position to understand the virtues of each nation, and "to bind them closer in the bonds of amity."

Perhaps the most interesting discussion at the conference was that which centered round the question of helping to raise the tone of the daily and weekly press. A resolution to this end maintained that "the record of human thought," as expressed in such literature, was of "just as much value to Canadian progress as the present extensive records of crime, political squabbles, baseball scores, and so forth." A raising of the whole moral tone of the press was urged as in the utmost degree desirable, and one proposal put forward aimed at the formation of a delegation "to get in touch with the proprietors of all Canadian newspapers for the purpose of placing the matter before them."

Whether or not the methods proposed are the best possible in the circumstances may, perhaps, be doubted, but such a consideration is of less importance than the fact that this new representative body of Canadian letters should, at its first meeting, have definitely pledged itself to do its utmost to raise the standard of literature given to the public through the daily and weekly press. That there is room for such efforts, in Canada as elsewhere, cannot be doubted.

Editorial Notes

ACCORDING to General Mangin, Napoleon still rules the world. Men used to say that English seamen heard Drake's drum beating in the Channel during the great war. But the General is certain that it was "the little Corporal" who showed Foch the road to victory. In more ways than one the Emperor seems to be coming into his own. Mr. Clemenceau has been heard humorously to declare that he sat at his left elbow, in the salon d'horloge in Paris. And, indeed, that is where Mr. Lloyd George's sofa stood.

MRS. TINSLEY, seated in her rocker, with her Bible on her knee, deifying the Eolian Company to eject her from her office, presents the most Cromwellian picture of these latter days. Perhaps it is for that very reason that the Sinn Feiners in New York do not come to her assistance. Any person reducing her own rent, and then letting the landlord know, ought to win an immediate response from the great heart of Erin.

AN INTERESTING commentary on the theory that the ills of the world will be set right by grouping people into water-tight compartments, economic and political, according to their trades or professions, may be found in the little English society which calls itself the "Village Players," in the village of Grayshott, Hampshire. According to the stage manager of the organization, Miss Milward, this company comprises among its fourteen members three gardeners, one chauffeur, one chemist's assistant, one builder's clerk, two dressmakers, and two domestic servants, while among the plays presented are Major Drury's "Calamity Jane" and Haddon Chambers' "Sir Anthony." If the success of this rural enterprise proves anything, surely it proves that the pursuit of a wholesome and artistic pastime in common serves to unite people far more effectively than the diversity of their occupations can ever keep them apart.

WHILE the Germans appear outwardly to much of the rest of the world as an unrepentant race, casuistically shuffling off responsibility for the war, it is some consolation to know that in their magazines they are indulging in a little self-examination. They are not looking back now so much on Bethmann as on Bismarck. The whole Bismarckian policy, for a wonder, is actually assailed as based on ideas wrongly conceived and responsible for all succeeding policies. The country has had fifty years of the German Empire, but as a writer put it, it is a jubilee which "every German must greet with a sigh." One begins to see that the pilot of the Hohenzollerns was never really dropped, but also that the people in the mass are better than their leaders.

A MOTORING enthusiast of Paris recently performed the remarkable feat of driving a car from Paris to Nice, a distance of some 600 miles, in a little under twelve hours. His average speed was 52 miles an hour. The only damage wrought in the course of this interesting escapade, according to the estimate of the desperado himself, was the destruction of a couple of chickens. As might be expected, the exploit was greeted with unqualified approval by a limited number of fellow enthusiasts. But sober-minded people in France have come to the conclusion that it is time for such triumphant "hogging" on French highways to be stopped. Happily it is the opinion of sober-minded people that really matters.

HUMOR varies in different parts of the world about as widely as the colors of the maps. Since in some countries presses have been working overtime in printing floods of paper money, of which much is required to buy common articles, the people in those lands may appreciate the humor of a story illustrative of a similar condition in the United States during the Civil War. It is told that in that period a Negro was leading a mule, when a cavalry officer said to him, "I'll give you \$10,000 for your mule." This unusual offer for a \$50 animal is explained, and some light shed on the economic and financial situation by the Negro's answer, "I reckon I couldn't sell him for dat, 'cause I paid \$20,000 to have him curried, dis mornin'."